of H. W. Weaver et al. as on all parties interested to 2 why the winter stock or rupt should not be sold to

th brought suit against Will-ecover \$2,000. diel C., and William Young a for \$1,500. aght suit for \$1,200 against

and C. F. Gates sued John

acurt court.

waukee & St. Paul Raflway

la against L. C. Huck to ren of \$65,951 taxes for 1875 on

d franchises.

dirancinsed a suit in tres-chicago & Pacific Railroad amages at \$5,000. an a suit for \$2,000 damages awyer. sunal court. on was tried for larceny, given one year in the Peni-

aded guilty to larceny, and

aded guilty to driving away a on thirty days in the County

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olict.

aded guilty to larceny, and was
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was tried for burglary, found
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was tried for larceny, found three years in the Peniten-

in pleaded guilty to two incepts, and was remanded to addition examined into.

was tried for larceny, found me day in the County Jall.

UDGMENTS.

DEFRICT COURT—JUDGE BLOD
T vs. Proceeds of Bark Parana, alres vs. Same, \$700.—J. A.

\$250.

CONFESSIONS—Mathes & Tet-

\$250.
Confessions—Mathes & Tet-Radtke, \$90. 77. —J. H. Ham-S. Hayes, \$3,746.84. —E. E. et A. Bergman, \$1,250. —First lyidere vs. Waiter R. Cornell, shn M. Glasner, \$5,260.25. — Louis Hillman, \$330. Confessions—Catherine Ter-Stackpole, \$77.31.

he Order of Good Templars rld, is confined to his bed at

el, in this city, with dan-n his throat. His illness

operations ordered by the ad Lodge to secure its autain, and negotiations with

at body.

ad., July 25.—About 50'clock

N. Ruckie, J. C. Pearson, and
a balloon ascension. They
at Martinsville, and then at
ey came east, in sight of
dinburg, and at 11 o'clock
them as having passed out of

NTON—Monday, July 24, by the c. D. D., Rector of Grace dervoort Ridew.y. n l Miss Geral of Chicago.

delphia, July 22, Leon Harold, d. F. and Mary J. Crane, aged

brooklyn, N. Y., July 16,

is late residence, Tuesday, L., Jeremiah Tompkins, in the of Mrs. J. N. Beecher, of Henry Goodridge, of Denver.

25, Anr. wife of William

residence, 204 Artesian av., formerly of Plattville, Wis. dace to-morrow from Fulton rch at 1 o clock.

rs please copy. ay, July 25, Euretta H. Thur-F. Thurber, 187 Archer-av.

25. Annie J. McGregor, wife 48 years and 4 months. residence. 704 West Monroe-seday, July 26. Y.) papers couy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NTH WARD.

ENTE WARD.

CTIONERY.

TVITE

rnational Exhibition

WHITMAN & SON

ne Exposition to call on them

nd Market-sts., Philadelphia.

r incomparably choice stock

NFECTIONS.

lies or Friends.

ade in Silverware.

GORE & CO.,

OF

r Auction Sale

es & Slippers

July 26, at 94 a. m. . . 68 & 70 Wabash-av. REHOUSE & CO.,

n. at 10 o'clock the larges

nd Household Goods

The goods must be sold, at

money. lot of second-hand goods, NE of Carpets, a lot of

Caps, Stationery, Etc.,

NAMARA & CO. W. cor. Madison-st.

story, Machinery Hall, Frounds, American

d, Syrups Boiled, and

N.F. WHITMAN & SON.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 m and apward at 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER. Confec-tioner, Chicago.

EATHS.

RAPHIC NOTES.

# PURE SOAPS.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,

ABSOLUTELY

PURE SOAPS.

manufacture of our goods. NOTHING BUT

FINE VEGETABLE OILS

PRIME REFINED TALLOW USED.

Sold in all States and Territories. GENERAL NOTICES.

The Following Parties;

Whose P. O. addresses are not on record, holding policies in the Republic Life Insurance Co., Eagle Life Insurance Co., and Economical Mutual Life Insurance Co., are requested to call at the office of the Republic Life Insurance Co., bringing with them their policies and all papers pertaining thereto, in the National Life Building, 157 to 163 La-salle-st.

to, in the National Life Building, 157 to 163 LaSalle-st.:
LUTHER H. PEIRCE,
THOMAS T. MORFORD,
EDWARD HILL.
LEON SUMMERS, or SOMMERS,
M. V. B. STONE,
W. B. YOUNG,
JAMES G. McADAMS,
GEO. E. GARDNER,
JOSEPH BICKERTON, or BICKERSTON,
CHAS. T. PAGE,
JOHN HALL DOW,
HOMER A. SMITH,
And all other parties holding Policies in the Republic Life, who have not recently done so, are
requested to call with their Policies during the
next ten days.

WATCHES.

## WATCHES AUCTION.

Special Sale this Morning, at 10 o'clock, of the

Bankrupt Stock OF THE LATE FIRM OF

R. J. MORSE & CO., At Store Corner of Lake and Clark-sts. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

POOL BOOM.

# FOX'S POOL ROOM,

32 and Great Free for All.

GOLDSMITH MAID. LULU. Smuggler, Bodine, Lucille Golddust, and Judge Fullerton.

Poels at 11 a. m. First, second, and third ree in every heat, by telegraph. PINANCIAL.

## City of Chicago Bonds FOR SALE.

CITT COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, LANGE OF COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 2d, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, Aug. 10, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of all or any portion of 95 City of Chicago Municipal Bonds of \$1.000 each, dated July 1, 1876, and due July 1, 1886, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1, in New York. Interest has accrued from July 1, 1876, and bids must be made accordingly.

These bonds are issued in conformity with law. to retire a like amount which matured July 1, 1876.

Proposals must be addressed to the City Comptroller, and indersed "Proposals for City Bonds." The City reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids received. J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, in sums to suit, at lowest current rates.

J. D. HARVEY,
97 Dearborn-st. 7 PER CENT.

Money to loan at 7 per cent in large amounts on mi-class real estate security.

115,000 at 75 per cent; \$10,000 and \$8,000 at 8 per cent; smaller sums at 8 and 9 per cent.

60UDDER & MASON, 107 and 100 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS At Lowest Rates on Chicago Property.

J. H. REED,

JOHN H. AVERY, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Loans on Real Estate In Chicago and improved suburbs in sums of \$2,000 ards made at current rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853.

DYEING AND CLEANING. And Cleaning Ladies' and Gents' Garments of all kinds, Lace Shawis, Sacques, Cartains, Feathers, stc., and repairing men's clothes. C. O. D. orders from the country promptly attended to. Call on or address AUG. SCHWARZ, 190 South Clark, 158 lillinois, and 265 West Madison-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FLOURING MILL.

### POLITICAL.

Fumes from the Terrible Stew at Springfield,

The Straight-Out Movement Rapidly Gaining in Strength.

Indications that the Granger Greenbackers Will Be

No so-called Greases enter into the Renegade Republicans Looming Up as Gubernatorial Candidates.

> The Connecticut Softs Keeping Sinister Lookout for Tilden's Letter.

Nichols and Wiltz Head the Democratic Ticket in

Scott Wike's Crow-Eating Avails Him Nothing for Renomination.

A Good Report of Campaign Prespects in McLean County.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY. UNANIMITY IN DISAGREBING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—This mornin

about one-fourth of the delegates had arrived. Every incoming train fetched accessions to their numbers, and to the throng of outside politicians, who, without waiting to doff their dusters, eagerly joined in the discussion of what is still the absorbing conundrum, Shall the Convention indorse and accept the Decatur ticket! As Oberly, of the Cairo Bulletin, put it, everybody was in favor of a coalition with the Decatur Independents, and wanted to see the votes that could be got for the ticket, whatever it may be, that will be nominated here to-morrow. But what stumps them all is how to make the coalition. When it comes to that nobody can tell how to do it. Oberly hits off the situation precisely. There is serious doubt as to whether those who are here to negotiate the sale of the Independent vote can deliver it, and guarantees are demanded as to that, and the friends of the host of candidates for every place on the ticket are disposed to

and Steward is regarded simply as of

RESPECTABLE MEDIOCEITY. They want a man of larger calibre, as ex-Congressman Jim Robinson said to-day, the biggest and strongest man in the party. "No matter if he hasn't been a Democrat two weeks, nominate him," said Robinson, "on the St. Louis plat-form, and then go to the people and say, Here is our best man as the candidate of cheap govern-ment, reform, and honest currency." "Yes;" observed John H. Oberly, who was standing by, "declare for honesty and honest currency, and vindicate ourselves in that fashion by putting up a straight ticket. But," he added, sotto voce, "I believe I'd rather win." "Win what?" retorted Robinson, "when you abandon the field?" "We'll beat the Republicans, anyhow," was Oberly's reply. "Wouldn't it be better to send word to the delegates not yet arrived to go home, and for those here to do the same, if the Convention isn't going to do anything but pick up the Decatur ticket?" retorted Robinson; and in that phrase he gave utterance to the sentiment that seems to be gaining strength here, and which is reinforced by the friends of the host of andidates pressing their claims for every place

on the ticket. DON'T LIKE AMALGAMATION. Gen. McClernand, Sam S. Marshall, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Koerner, State-Auditor Robinson, of Cook, advocate the same policy, and urge with vigor that as often as the Democracy have abandoned their organization they have been defeated.

John Allen, Gen. Black, and others, with ex-Gov. Palmer co-operating in the background, are still toiling to secure the adoption of their passive policy, and a considerable section of others are still talking about ratifying part of the Decatur ticket. But, from present indications, the sentiment is overwhelmingly against it, and for a straight Democratic ticket. The majority of the managing men of the party are here, or have been heard from, and seem agreed upon that, and, unless to-morrow's arrivals materially change the aspect of affairs, a straight ticket will be nominated without regard to the Decatur nominations.

, THE COOK COUNTY DELEGATION. The advance guard of the Cook County delegation, under command of Perry H. Smith, who arrived this morning, reinforced the movement for a straight ticket. State Senator Robinson, who was among them, did not hesitate to de-clare the Independents here looking for a coali-tion were political frauds, representing a party that long ago dissolved into the air. S. Corning

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876. Dilger, of Cook, is also named for that office by delegates from other parts of the State, chiefly, if not solely, on the ground that there must be a German on the ticket. On the argument that there must also be an Irishman on the ticket, O'Hara, who is favorably known in many quarters of the State, is mentioned, but the delegation, so far as heard from, seem disposed to have both O'Hara and Dilger give way for Hise if any Cook County man is nominated.

if any Cook County man is nominated.

SID MYRES.

This morning arrived Sidney Myers, the apostile of greenbacks, fresh from his big barker at Centralia. He came to save the Independent Greenbackers, whom he had learned, when laying round loose here, were waiting to be seduced by the Democratic managers. He was vigorous and outspoken against the adoption of any coalition. The fight made by the Independent Greenbackers was made on principle that they were not going to surrender for the sake of putting anybody into office; nor would they for any consideration vote for Tilden electors. They did not expect to win at the polls, but they did expect to succeed by agitation until such a popular feeling was stirred up that Congress dare not disregard it. Judge Solomons has all day been urging the same views. The result was manifest in the proceedings of the conference, to which both the Democratic Central Committee were invited to-day.

PUT THERE HEADS TOGETHER.

cratic Central Committee and the Decatur Independent Committee were invited to-day.

PUT THEIR HEADS TOOETHER.

After discussion for several hours in secret session, the Independent Committee appointed as sub-committee to confer with a like body from the Democratic Committee the following gentlemen: Gen. John McConnell, of Sangamon; S. M. Smith, of Kewanee; J. R. Scott, of Champaign; Daniel Valentine, of Aurora; A. C. Cameron, of Chicago. On the part of the Democratic Committee: James Herrington, of Kane; Judge Edmond Drake, of Rock Island; Busey, of Champaign; and N. O. Robinson. The Democratic Conference Committee thereon waited on the Independent Conference Committee, and inquired what proposition the latter had to make. "We have no proposition to make," was the response. "What have you to propose?" "Nothing. Good-day," responded the Democratic conferes. "Good-day," replied the Independents, putting on their hats. "Hold on, gentlemen," exclaimed Herrington; "let's talk this thing over;" and the talking began.

REMARKBLE MAGNANIMITT.

The upshot of it was that the Independents stated that they were willing the Democrats should support the Decatur ticket. If the Democratic did so, those of the Independents who were not Democratic in fact, the Conference Committee could not answer. Then it was further proposed that the coalition electoral ticket should be voted by the Independents with Peter Cooper on it for President, the Democratic tooferes, who had listened speechless with amazement, so far recovered as to ask

IP THERE WAS ANYTHING ELSE the Independents required of the Democratic of

to ask

IF THERE WAS ANYTHING ELSE
the Independents required of the Democracy. While the former were pondering that question, Herrington wanted to know how many votes the Independents would deliver. "Seventy-five thousand," was the reply. "Where from?" asked a Democrat. "Forty thousand greenback Democrats, and 35,000 Republican greenbackers would vote for Peter Cooper," was the reply. "The former would vote for the coalition. We can't answer for the latter." "Keep your Cooper ticket in the field if it will get 35,000 votes away from Hayes and Wheeler. We ask nothing better," said Herrington, and the conference then and there was abruptly terminated.

PARNSWORTH.

place on the ticket are disposed to

SNUB AND HONORE THE DECATUR NOMINATIONS
ALTOGETHER.

To-day, too, there is a more pronounced opposition to the acceptance of Steward as the candidate for Governor. It is conceded that he is a reliable, straight-out Democrat, though running as the Independent or un him as the candidate of the Democracy of the St. Louis platform type, and at the same time as the Independent Greenback candidate, is, by the majority of the delegates and leading politicians now here, declared impracticable. Besides, there is a strong sentiment in favor of putting forward the best material in the party, The party managers generally are hostile to this. Manifestly they do not hope to carry the State, and the fight for the Legislature and United States Senatorship they want made straight-out. From present indications they will-carry their program

will-carry their programme.

EX-GOV. PALMER
is still in the background with his passive policy programme. This is that the Convention nominate no State ticket, but have an understanding with the Independents that Steward be taken off the Decatur ticket and Palmer himself put on to fill the vacancy, the ticket then to be voted by the Democracy without formal ratification. Palmer also is ready to take the nomination straight if it be held out at him on a silver fork. The defeat of Scott Wike by the greenback Democrats in the Quincy Convention has not been without its depressing effect upon the straight-out managers here, who are simply the Tilden managers, and they propose to sit down upon the Greenback Democracy in Illinois in the Convention. Gen. Singleton, who killed off Wike, is expected to-morrow to put in an appearance with his greenback cohorts, and raise a big bugaboo. To have done it effectively he ought to have been here to-day, but there is time enough yet.

A SOFT THING.

CONNECTICUT GREENBACKERS IN COUNCIL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—A conference of soft-money or greenback men from several cities of the State was held here to-day in the office of the Union newspaper, hitherto the organ of that party in this State, to consider what polit-ical action should be taken in the coming campaign. It was voted not to take definite action until after letters of acceptance are published until after letters of acceptance are published by Tilden and Hendricks. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon Peter Cooper and Moses W. Field, Chairman of the Greenback party National Committee. Should Tilden's letter of acceptance fail to recognize the Greenback principles, an active campaign will probably be entered upon. The Secretary of the Executive Committee said that correspondence from all parts of the country led him to think that within a few months the Greenback men would probably be the dominant element in the Democratic party.

LOUISIANA.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 26.—The Committee on Credentials reported the Convention organ-ized by the election of Judge Snyder, of Bossier, as permanent Chairman. Several Penn dele-gates were thrown out and Wiltz men seated. The Convention will probably commence balloting to-night. THE BALLOTING.

First ballot-Wiltz, 149; McEnery, 80; Nichols, 117; Herron, 33. Second ballot—Wiltz, 130%; Nichols, 139;

real choice, however, of either party to the contest. He had agreed to support Thompson, and his treachery has greatly outraged Thompson's friends. On a motion to make the nomination unanimous Adams County refused to vote aye. Knapp was not the choice of Pike County, but the satire delegation from that county voted for him in order to beat Thompson, who was trying to beat Wike. Had Thompson, so friends agreed to it, Pike County would have gladly supported any other Quincy man, but the Adams. County men stubbornly refused to yield their man. The vote was as follows: Adams, 18 for Thompson; Brown, 4 for Thompson, 1 for Knapp; Greene, 7 for Knapp; Galhoun, 3 for Knapp; Greene, 7 for Knapp; Before the vote was taken, Mr. Bush, of Pike, read a letter from the Chairman of the Democratic National Committe, who pronounced a glowing culogy upon Mr. Wike for his eminent services in Congress. A letter was likewise read from Sunset Cox, who urgently recommended Wike to the Couvention, for the reason that he (Wike) was diligently laboring to secure the repeal of the Resumption act. But these certificates of character were not sufficient to save him. For the present these exists a feeling of bitter hostility between the Wike and the anti-Wike Democrats of this city; but the Thompson men have the satisfaction of knowing that Adams County beat Wike, if they did not get their own man mominated. So it happens that Mr. Wike has turned tail on his hard-money record and eaten crow to no purpose.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—The Democratic Convention for the Third District nominated for Congress to-day W. W. McNair, of Minneapolis. McNair and friends profess to entertain hopes of his election, based on the dissatisfaction of the Republicans arising from the election of Bill King two years ago, and from the feeling in some quarters that the Republican Convention which nominated Stewart was unfairly controlled by a combination of Federal office-holders. The district is, however, strongly Republican, and the Presidential election will bring out a full vote, which will probably elect Stewart by 4,000 majority. The resolutions adopted by to-day's Convention approve the St. Louis platform, especially the demand for a repeal of the Resumption act; denounce the past financial policy of the Republican party as intended to enrich capitalists at the expense of the people, and appeal to the voters of the district to relieve the from the odium brought upon it by the nomination and elections of King.

THIRD CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Third Congressional District Couvention renominated Luttrell for Congress.

BLOOMINGTON.

THE REPUBLICANS OF M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 26.—"I tell you what," says an old wheel-horse who has worked in the political harness down here in Central Illinois for over thirty years, "the campaign of 1876, in my opinion, is going to be one of the most interesting and exciting which have taken place since the time the nomination of Lincoln went like wild fire over the country. It may be some time before the people may be some time before the people become fairly aroused in political excitement and enthusiasm, but before the campaign is over you may expect to see some 'red-hot' times." This old stager in the political world may be correct, but how he forms his conclusions, and from what standpoint, it is hard to determine. Still there exists to-day something of a political drowsiness all through the Thirteenth District, which may pass off in a week or in a month. It is true that the Republican party of McLean and other counties comprising the district have always been well organized for the work before them, and as

TILDEN AND REFORM have done nothing as yet, why, very naturally, the Republicans should await for whatever demonstrations the opposition may be proper to exhibit after their reform dodge gets fairly down to business. In this city, where the great party first received its swaddling-clothe, there evidently is only one feeling, and that is of success, not alone in McLean County, but all through the district, that the full Republican ticket will be elected,—county, State, and national. not alone in McLean County, but all through the district, that the full Republican ticket will be elected,—county, State, and national. It was only a short time after the nomination at Cincinnati, when preparations were at once made for opening a Republican headquarters in the dity, and the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler club which now numbers over 900. The headquarters is furnished up very nicely, and is presided over by Mr. Orin Waters, a former proprietor of what is now known as the "3 o'clock infliction," a kind of a country poster, made up of cheap editorials, and New York electrotype plates. Waters is a good man where he is, and should have found out his calling before he grew bald, and before he sank his all in journalistic enterprises. No man can tell the political wants of the district, or carry on the necessary correspondence with more aptitude or sagacity than Waters, and he labors with a diligence that he never before exhibited in any business.

business.

from Congressman clear down to Coroner, are considered the best that could have been made, for they entirely satisfy the party wishes without exception. Perhaps there is no other man in the district more deservedly popular, or better qualified to run the Congressional gauntlet than Tom Tipton. Like many other examples which untiring energy and integrity of character have furnished, Judge Tipton has won an honorable name and a distinguished position in his chosen profession. He is the Republican nominee of the Thirteenth District, and will take the stump and make a thorough canvass of the district before the close of the campaign. It is very naturally conceded by the Democratic party of the district that the present incumbent, the Hon. Addis Stevenson, will be renominated to make the contest against Tipton. It is no great surprise that this district, so strong in Republican faith and doctrine, should ever be guilty of sending a Democrat to Congress. Yet it did, strange as the political calendar may appear. Stevenson, it is true, was elected by over 1,200 majority, yet at the same time, no matter how much the THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

the same time, no matter how much the

ANTIQUATED BOURBONS
chuckled their delight over sour-mash and hard cider, it was plain to see it was no Democratic victory. The dissatisfied Republicans who voted then to rid themselves of an obnoxious political ring, will to-day rally to the Republican omninee, giving the tlockt the same old-fashioned majority. The county nominations are excellent and the ticket a good one. The Hon. John F. Winter and Thomas F. Mitchell are the candidates for the Legislature, and both will poll a very large vote. Winter is a young man of eminent ability, and has already served during one session, in the Lower House. He proved himself a worthy member, and, more than that, worthy of re-election. Mitchell is one of the most ardent and hardworking Republicans in this section of the State, and has always been identified with the party, and during the time has performed some very effective service for its success. He is an old citizen of Bloomington, and ene of the most successful business men of the city—a man of good ability, and possesses that very good quality so much needed in an Illinois Legislature,—good common horse sense. For State Senator, Mr. John M. Hamilton is the Republican nominee. This gentleman stands high at the Bloomington Bar as a young lawyer. He is a native of Ohio, and is recognized as a leading spirit in the party and, in fact, soon after he moved to Bloomington he took a very active part in politics, and to-day his record as a Republican and citizen gives him a strong claim upon the suffrages of the voters living in the county.

clare the Independents are relocation to a constitution of the following the property of the surface of the sur

nomination for Governor on the Prolibitory ticket.

MANISTEE, MICH.

Special Dispate to The Tribuna.

MANISTEE, Mich., July 26.—The Republicans of this city held a large Hayes and Wheeler meeting at Temperance Hall last evening and formed a good, staunch Thayes and Wheeler Club, with Dr. L. S. Ellis President, and Charles Hurd Secretary. The Democrats gathered here in County Convention to-day. It was a very quiet affair, and consisted of going through the ceremony of nominating delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions. The delegates chosen will suport Peter White, of Marquette, for Congress. They say he has plenty of money and furnishes "good whisky for the boys," and through the influence of those two powerful agents they expect to beat Hubbel.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

July 26.—The Hayes and Wheeler Club held another meeting at the Council Chamber last evening, at which a considerable number were present. The principal object of the meeting was to organize torchlight companies. A. C. Bower, Esq., Col. William Reid, and Capt. George Burnett were appointed, each to organize and recruit a company, each company to be composed of not more than fifty members, the one organized first to receive the colors, which will be presented them by the Club and paid for out of the general fund. The Hayes and Wheeler Club is the only one yet organized.

by the Club and paid for out of the general fund. The Hayes and Wheeler Club is the only one yet organized.

ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS

LITTLE ROCK, July 26.—The Bishop. Whipple Republican State Convention, as distinguished from the Clayton-McClure party who represent the Republican State Central Committee, meet there to-morrow for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers. A strong effort is being made to have the Convention adjourn over to the 9th of August, the time fixed by the Republican State Central Committee for the assembling of the State Convention.

NEW YORK COLORED MEN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—A State Conference of colored voters was held in this city today. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnett was permanent President. A resolution was adopted recommending the colored people of the State to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. A State Central Committee was appointed, with the Rev. Mr. Garnett as Chairman.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.\*\*

Lincola, Neb., July 28.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and elected George L. Brown Secretary. The apportionment was changed and Lincoln chosen as the place for holding the State Convention, Sept. 26. The Secretary was authorized to issue a call for conventions to nominate State officers, including contingent Congressmen.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 28.—The young men of the Republican party in this city are organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club.

California.

Sam Francisco, July 28.—The Democratic

Milliam A. Wheelers.

Malone (N. F.) Polladium (Mr. Wheeler's Home Puber).

Mr. Wheeler's views are in full accord with the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati. He is a sound lawyer, a good financier, and a warm patriot. He loves his party; but he loves his country better. Shrewd and far-sighted as a politician, and one of the most admirable organizers for a political canvass—still party interests with him are held secondary to principle. As a public speaker, especially at the hustings, he has few superiors. Keen in anecdoto, quick at repartee, strong in argument, and closely sticking to his text, he carries his audience with him. And he has the rare faculty of speaking only when it will tell, and stopping when the argument is finished. He never exhausts his hearers. He is an excellent parliamentarian, and will preside over the United States Senate with dignity.

Few men at 57 have held so many important and varied trusts and filled them so well. There is no stain upon his record. The vast interests committed to his hands have been carefully protected. No man in Northern New York is more highly respected for moral worth and sterling abilities. He is calm in council—bold and fearless in action. True as steel to the right—liberal in his views and in his purse. He combines the best and noblest qualities that make up the MAN and STATESMAN. It will be a happy day for our country when all its offices shall be filled by intelligent, honest, and capable men like him, who look to the good of the State rather than to personal profit and advantage. Frank and genial, affable in his manners, without show or parade, he is accessible to all. With a social nature that is unsurpassed, with the qualifications of truth, manliness, and honest purpose ever in the ascendent, and with a heart imbued with Christian principles, he draws around him friends with magnetic power. And the more the people of the United States come to know him, the more will he command their admiration and love.

We have known William A. Wheeler from hi

Political news was a scarce commodity yesterday. At Republical Headquarters in the Grand Pacific the usual amount of routine work was done by Mr. Sheppard's assistant, the genial Dan himself being laid up with an attack of the complaint which most prevails in summer time. Among the callers were the Hon. E. Enos, of Waukesha, Wis., a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, and the Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, of Springfield, present State Treasurer. Mr. Enos left for Wisconsin last night, but will be in Chicago again in a few days on his way East to

to be present and address the meeting, both of whom have signified their willingness to comply with the invitation of the Committee. Your correspondent, after some inquiries, inde that nearly all of the best local speakers of the district will soon take the stump and make things lively until after the November elections. The present state of politics may be in a state of of morbid drowshees, but still the prediction of the old wheel-horse may prove true, and before the trees begin to give up their green foliage the political enthusiasm shall be worthy of our Centennial greatness, and of such a character that victory is only ours.

\*\*STARKIB STANDEN.\*\*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 28.—The Republican County Convention held here to-day to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions was fully attended and full of confidence. State delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for Creswell for Governor, and use all hourable means to accure success. Resolutions unqualifiedly indorsing Hayes and Wheeler and the Cincinnati platform were adopted with great enthusiasm.

\*\*ACCEPTS.\*\*

Boston, July 28.—John J. Baker accepts the molimation for Governor on the Prohibitory ticks.

\*\*MANISTER, MICH.\*\*

\*\*MAN

THE STATE COMMITTEE
to be appointed by the Convention at Springfield, will have its rooms in the Palmer House,
directly east of the present city headquarters.
The Republican Headquarters will be moved
next week into more pleasant and convenient
quarters in the Grand Pacific. The new rooms
are at present occupied, but will be vacant next
week. They are on the first floor and south of
the present rooms.

week. They are on the first floor and south of the present rooms.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last evening at headquarters, No. 331 Blue Island avenue, Mr. A. Graham in the chair. The Republicans of the ward were well represented The Chair stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, and invited a discussion of the plans of organization.

Mr. Rager was in favor of such a club, and made a motion to that effect.

At the request of one of the members of the Club, Mr. Klokke, the hatter, exhibited his new Centennial uniform, the same as that adopted by the Fourth Ward Haymakers, and previously described in these columns.

One member moved that a committee call on the Hon. R. P. Derickson, who was reported to have a balance in his possession in favor of the Club.

This motion excited some little discussion, and was finally declared out of order, nearly all the members scouting the idea that Mr. Derickson had any of the old campaign funds in his possession.

On motion, it was then decided to organize a

possession.
On motion, it was then decided to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Club, and the members of the Club signed the roll.
A committee was then appointed to perfect the organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

journed.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A few of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward met at 480 Canal street last night with the intention of forming a club which should, in connection with the already-established Club of the ward, work for the furtherance of the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. R. V. Kennedy was called to the chair upon the motion of Joseph Schlegel, who started the proceedings.

Mr. Maddock made a few general remarks upon the superiority over all others of the Republican organization, and he exhorted all present to stick to the party, and not shoot off on any side-track, where ruin was certain. He referred to the fall of the Citizen's party of this municipality as a fair sample of the evils of a side-issue.

To Mr. Clark Gebb's mind the main question

DURUQUE, A The young men of the Republican party in this city are organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club.

SLAF FLAWINGO, July 28.—The Democratish Electors to-day made its choice: First Congressional Buffric, Stanta M. Taylor; Second, J. H. Budd; Third, Barclay Healey; Fourth, Frank Ganali; at Large, J. U. Sharb, John S. Hager.

WILLIAM A. WIERLER.
Maioc (K. F.) Paliesium (Kr. Wheeler's Home Profiles (Kr. T.) Paliesium (Kr. Wheeler's Home Profiles (Kr. T.) Paliesium (Kr. Wheeler's Home Profiles). The Congressional Dual larger, as good financier, and as a politician, and one of the most admirable organizers for a political canvass—still party interests with the Republical palators adopted at Cincinnation of the Congression of the

but it might be well to defer it till some future time.

The suggestion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again soon, at call.

FOURTHENTH WARD.

The Scandinavian Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held a meeting Tuesday night at the engine-house on Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue; about 500 persons were present. After a military drill, commanded by Mr. Ole Bendixon, Mr. David Schoyen, on behalf of a committee from the Tenth Ward, gave information about the organization of campaign-companies in that ward. After a long discussion, in which Messrs. Ole Bendixon, P. Olson, Capt. T. Ernbrit, Nordheim, and J. Peterson participated. The Chair appointed Messrs. Edward Thompson, John Wickers, and Mauritson, as a conference committee.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mauritson, as a conference committee.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Andersonville Survivors' Association has been reorganized with headquarters in New York, for the purpose of taking an active interest in the Presidential campaign. It will work for Hayes and Wheeler. The managers of the Association in this city are Felix de La Boume and Police Sergeant Frederic Burger. BODY FOUND.

WHERLING, W. Va., July 26.—This morning the dead body of a man was found on a barge at the wharf. The coroner's jury decided it to have been a case of apoplexy. From letters and papers found on the body it is supposed his name is Lovell Gure, of Pierce County, Wis. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### WASHINGTON.

Minority Report of the Naval Committee in the Robeson Case.

The Majority Report Pronounced a Disgracefully Partisan Document.

Completion of the Arguments in the Belknap Impeachment Case.

The Senate Will Proceed to Consider Its Verdict To-Day.

Gen. Green B. Raum Nominated as Commissioner Pratt's Suc-

ROBESON.

TRONG PROTEST FROM THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The following extract from the report of the minority of the Naval Committee shows the disgraceful methods pursued by the majority:

The same party spirit which has manifested itself in the report dictated the policy of secrecy at the commencement of our labors and closed the doors of the committee-room to anything like fair and impartial investigation. It is aimost impossible to characterize in language of propriety the manner and spirit of the investigation itself, and it will be wholly impossible for the American mind to realize the fact that such oppressive wrongs have been carried on against our citizens in the American Capital under the protection of the Constitution and the laws, and by a Committee of Congress. The Constitution expressly provides that any person accused shall "be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witness against him," and yet, day after day,

POR MORE THAN FIVE MONTHS,

witnesses were examined before this Committee from every part of the country to be heard with closed doors under a pledge of secrecy and without notice to any person supposed to be affected by their testimony. Every dissatisfied officer, who thought or imagined that his views or his interests had not been sufficiently considered,—in short, every persons who supposed or represented that he had cause of complaint; every bitter partisan who thought he could do injury to the Navy Department and the present Administration; every personal enemy who was disposed to attack its chief or any of its officers, was encouraged to appear and give his statement, not only of what he knew, but what he had heard and what he imagined—everything that he heard and what he imagined—everything that he had heard and what he

cross-examination, or opportunity for explanation of the real facts; and,

TO FACILITATE ALL THIS,
the Committee was divided up into sub-committees and sat in distant parts of the country, apparently that epportunity might be given for the retail of local gossip or the venting of petry peronal malice.

During all this time, and until the Secretary of the Navy actually forced his way into the Committee room by appeals to the Committee which public opinion constrained them to regard, not only were persons supposed to be affected kept in ignorance of the names of witnesses and the subjects to which their testimony was directed, and even of the fact that such subjects were under investigation, but the MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE THEMSELVES interested in eliciting the truth, while they were of course ignorant of most of the matters inquired into, were excluded by the injunction of secrecy even from seeking sources of correct and proper information, and were thus debarred from developing the real facts either by intelligent cross-examination or explanatory testimony. Every protest against these proceedings was met with the reply that this was an examination into the system and manner of the Administration, to the end that approprise legislation might be recommended—not an investigation of any person; but the manner of the investigation, the spirit in which it was carried on, the character of the witnesses, and the way in which their testimony has been used in the report of the majority, as well as the substance and spirit of the report itself, show that this investigation, so conducted at an immense expense to the Government, was not, in fact, an investigation for the benefit of the service, but was mainly for the purpose of a partisan attack upon the Navy Depertment, its officers, and its head.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE MINORITY REPORT.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE MINORITY REPORT.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The views of the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, signed by Representatives Harris, Danford, and Hayes, was presented to-day in the House. The minority severely criticise the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statement, fallacious in its conclusion, and is evidently promoted by a partisan spirit, ignores entirely testimony favorable to the Navy Department, and presents other portions in such ways as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and other officers.

In reply to the charge of the majority as testhe alleged deterioration of the navy under the present Administration, the minority show that the navy is to-day if a more efficient condition than it has been at any time since 1869, notwithstanding the limited means place 1 at the disposal of the Secretary. The policy of rebuilding vessels that would have soon become useless is defended by the minority as economical, prudent, and judicious, and they say instead of censure for this, as the majority propose, the Secretary deserves the thanks of the entire country.

country.

ONTRACT FRAUDS.

With regard to the contracts and purchases for which the majority severely censure the Secretary, implying corrupt action on his part, the testimony of all the witnesses is entirely concurrent providing that in no single instance has the Secretary ever endeavored to influence any purchase or contract, either directly or indirectly, by intimation or otherwise.

The charge by the majority that the Secretary had used good material and labor of employes for his own private benefit is pronounced by the minority as irrivolous and unsupported by testimony.

minority as frivolous and unsupported by testimony.

THE CATTILLS.

In respect to the speculations of E. G. Cattell, and his levying percentages on contractors, the minority report shows that these operations were carried on without the knowlege of the Secretary, and that as soon as he was advised of such practices he interposed vigorously to check them. Whatever abuses or frauds exist in connection with the contracts for purchase of the Navy Department are the results of defects inherent in a system long established, and for which the law-making power, and not the Department, is responsible, and for which the majority suggest no adequate remedy, although they have been engaged in the investigation for six months.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

The minority say, as to the political influence exercised in the navy-yard appointments, that evil is one which originated under, and was fostered by, all previous Democratic Administrations; that the only effort to check it has been made under the present Republican Administration; and that such political appointments are attributable chiefly to importunities of members of Congress, and not to the action of the Secretary and the respective Chiefs of Bureaus.

The minority enter fully into the examination

of the Secretary and the respective Chiefs of Bureaus.

The minority enter fully into the examination of the foreign navy account in London, showing that the action of the Secretary was entirely legal and its results beneficial to the Government, as not a dollar of the fund has been or can be lost.

ALLEGED PERVERSIONS.

The minority review generally the position taken by the majority in order to show in many respects the wrong conclusions drawn from, if not perversions of, the testimony of witnesses. The minority say that the proposal of the majority to refer the whole subject to another Committee of the House for final disposition indicates either a disposition to swade the responsibility imposed upon the Naval Committee by the House or a conscious inability to dispose of the subject committed to them in a satisfactory manner.

The views of the minority conclude with a resolution declaring that no evidence has been adduced during this investigation tending to show that Secretary Robeson has been guilty of any official misconduct, or corruption, or any wiliful violation of law.

CONCLUSIONS.

The minority say: We find ourselves con-

The minority say: We find ourselves of fronted with a report agreed upon by a major of the Committee, of 100 pages of printed miter, elaborately prepared, and we are compell to submit a minority report without opportuny or time for that careful preparation which it subject demands. This investigation has tended over a period of six months, during these four of which the Secretary of the Navy ambordinates of the Department, the period

likely to be most affected by it, were carefully excluded from the Committee-room, and the seal of secrecy was placed upon the lips of members of the Committee. Hundreds of witnesses were examined and discharged, not only at Washington, but at various navy-yards on the Atlantic coost, and, when the Committee had completed the testimony, a mass of nearly 3,000 pages was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and he was told that he might have the privilege of replying. The Committee held no consultation whatever in relation to a report. The matter of the report was never talked of in the Committee-room, and no one was suthorized by the Committee to prepare one, no sub-committee appointed and no general discussion had as to what it should contain, but the members of the Committee were notified to be present on the morning of the 18th inst. In the Committee-room, to hear a report. When the Committee was assembled, the Chairman produced a report, and was proceeding to read it when a Republican member of the Committee inquired of the Chairman by what authority the report had been prepared, the matter never having been brought to the attention of the Committee. To this question the Chairman replied, "I recognized my political friends on the Committee and have consulted them only, and proceeded to report." During the reading of the report it became apparent that it had been already agreed to and passed upon by the majority of the Committee, its reading having consumed the entire day of the 18th. The Republican members of the Committee on the next day proposed to take it up, subject by subject, and discuss and amend it. This proposition was voted down by a party vote in Committee, thus depriving the minority of any influence in determining the conclusions and character of the report of the Committee of the political sentiments of its authors, adapted to what they may deem the political effect.

The report itself, as we have said, is in perfect consonance with the investigation, both in manner and spirit. Thr likely to be most affected by it, were carefully excluded from the Committee-room, and the

honest witnesses is garbled and wrested from its intended meaning. Throughout the whole report every single thing which has occurred during the last seven years with which the majority think they can find fault is charac-terized as a great abuse and fraud, and every exercise of legal authority about which they can find room for doubt or dissent is declared to be a violation of law. IMPEACHMENT.

THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS CLOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The legal arguments in the Belknap case are at last ended, Mr. Carpenter having closed by an elaborate denial of the jurisdiction of the Senate, and Mr. Scott Lord having endcavored, in a labored review of the case, to maintain that the Senate had jurisdiction and that the accused was guilty. Mr. Carpenter showed that Belknap's hope is that those Senators who voted against his demurrer against jurisdiction will not vote that he is guilty. He said, in conclusion:

he is guilty. He said, in conclusion:
Having performed my duty to my client, I
leave his case in the hands of the Senate, making
my last, samest appeal to those Senators who did
not believe that the Senate hast jurisdiction to do
what lies in their might, to prevent what was said
by an eminent English jurist about the case of
"Conneil against the Queen—that "the verdict
went-forth without authority, and came back withnat respect."

ont respect."

The indications are a at enough of these Senators will refuse to vote to prevent the securing of the two-thirds vote necessary to convict.

CARPENTER'S ARGUMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The impeach ment trial was resumed immediately after the Senate was called to order, and Mr. Carpenter ontinued his argument for the defense. He cannot that Mr. Belknap had received money with intent to have his official action swerved, with intens to have his official action swerved, and without that intent there was no crime.

Mr. Carpenter then spoke of impeachable crimes, and argued that Belknap had not committed any crime, and if he had taken a bribe, the Courts here in the District were adequate to deal with him. He commented at length upon the question of jurisdiction, and cited many legal authorities upon that subject to show that the Senate had no jurisdiction in this case. He argued that the Senate had a

this case. He argued that the Senate had a perfect right in its final decision to consider that question again, and reverse its decision already made. Every Senator who voted guilty on the final question would by that vote assert jurisdiction. Every Senator who believed there was no jurisdiction must vote not guilty. If any Senator regarded the question of jurisdiction settled, then it had been settled in favor of defendant, because less than two-thirds of the Senate voted in favor thereof.

Having discharged his duty to his client, he now left him in the hands of the Court, confident that in a case of this importance every point would make it his last and earnest appeal to these Senators who believed there was no jurisdiction to this case, that they would do all in their power to save the defense from a conviction, and not let it be said, as Lord Brougham said in the case of O'Connell vs. The Queen, the decision would go forth without authority, and return without respect.

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Manager Lord commenced

decision would go forth without authority, and return without respect.

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

MANAGER LORD.

Upon reassembling, Manager Lord commenced his closing argument upon part of the prosecution. He replied to the argument of Carpenter in regard to jurisdiction, and claimed that the judgment of the Senate to the effect that the articles of imposichment were sufficient in law and bound every Senator. He commented at length upon the law of bribery, and argued that it made no difference whether money accepted influenced official action or not, accused was guilty under the law. If this Senate, in the eyes of the nation, in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of the nation, in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of the pation, in the eyes of the sufficient in fluenced thereby, let it do so, and see what history would say of the verdict.

Mr. Lord then commented on the evidence, and argued that Belknap knew where the money came from to him and for what purpose. There was the Tribune article, the letter of Grierson, and order of McDowell, of which Belknay knew, yet after these things he received ten distinct and separate payments, gifts they were called by his learned counsel (Mr. Blair). Nousense. A man who received a gift from a friend was generally proud of it as evidence of being appreciated by his friend, but these gifts were all kept out of sight. They came under the head of addition, divison, and sifence. Why did Gen. Belknap resign the office of Secretary of War, and no man would attempt to turn him out on secount of his wife dealing in post-traderships. His resignation was a conlession of his guilt. His counsel had put in a special plea that the resignation was a conlession of his guilt. His counsel had put in a special plea that the Popartment. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee on the final issue.

Mr. Lord concluded hi

Serial Disputch to The Tribune

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Senator Allan
Taylor Caperton, of West Virginia, died here
this evening of angina pectoris, brought on by
the recent hot weather. He was a fine
specimen of the old Virginia gentleman, 66
years of age, with a long white beard,
which gave him a patriarchial appearance. Before the War he was an ardent
Whiz and although he was an member of the

The Speaker ruled to-day that an election case had the floor as unfinished business, and, as a matter of privilege, had precedence in the morning hour, so the Silver bill was again thrown over till to-morrow. Its opponents believe to an be beaten by fillbustering. In the Sentite there is a growing belief that, if it passes, he Sanate will, if it does not defeat the bill, at

least limit the legal-tender of aliver dollars to amounts of \$50.

least limit the legal-tender of allver dollars to amounts of \$50.

The appointment of Green B. Raum as Commissioner of Internal Reverne is a clearly-defined victory of those Illinois politicians who regard matters of public policy from the standpoint of Senator Logan and Mr. Charles B. Farwell. Commissioner Pratt desires to retire on Monday.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washingron, D. C. July 26.—The position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having been to-day formally declined by Congressman McDongall, was offered to Gen. Green B. Raum, of Ill., and accepted by him. Gen. Raum is a lawyer by profession, about 50 years of age. He served throughout the war in command of a brigade of the army of Tennessee, and represented the Cairo, Ill., District in the Fortieth Congress. His appointment is spoken of as a highly creditable one by his old Congressional associates of both parties.

\*\*THE APPROPRIATIONS.\*\*

Republican Senators held a long caucus this morning on the general subject of the Appropriation bills. No formal action was taken, but from the present tenor of opinions interchanged by a large number of those in attendance, it seems probable that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be dropped or rejected by the Senate, and that an agreement will be

by a large number of those in attendance, it seems probable that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill will be dropped or rejected by the Senate, and that an agreement will be reached concerning other bills the present week.

A select Committee of the House has been in seasion all day investigating the numerous charges made by R. D. Mussey, a member of the Washington Bar, against Justice Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

### THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.-Mr. Anthony bmitted a resolution to print 12,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Educales of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1875, and 1,200 copies of the report of
the Special Committee which recently investigated Mississippi sfairs. Agreed to.
Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Indian
Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to
provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas.
Calendar.

Calendar.

Mr. Allison called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so as to have it come up as unfinished business, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to denosit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment. Passed.

The House then considered the Virginia contested election case of Platt and Goode, and was addressed by Mr. Townsend, of New York, in support of the majority report.

After speeches by Mesers. Tucker, Goode, and Platt, the matter went over without action, and the House adjourned.

### THE RESCUED IRISHMEN.

Preparations for Their Reception in New York—An Incident of Their Escape.

Preparations for Their Reception in New York—An Incident of Their Escape.

New York Sun, July 24.

The Irish prisoners who were recently rescued from Australia will soon arrive in this city, and preparations for their welfare are being made. A circular has been issued, over the names of John Devoy, O'Donovan Rossa, Bernard O'Reilly, and others, asking for money. Says the circular: "No public reception, parade, or other organized public demonstration will be given the ex-prisoners, and all the energies of the Committee will be devoted to making adequate provision for them." As an argument for liberality it adds: "They have borne for ten long and weary years the horrors of British convict-life with almost unexampled patience and fortitude, never expressing a word of regret for the course they had taken, or complaining of their adverse fortune. Their faith in Ireland has been purified by the fire of suffering, and they have set an example for future generations of Irishmen to follow. They have given ten of the best years of their lives to Teland,—years of suffering and sadness, at a period of life when men are most disposed to enjoyment, and when life and liberty are sweetest. They have done a real and lasting service to their country."

Letters from Freemantle gave further details of the exciting chase of the six escaped Fenians. The Government commissioned the screw steamer Georgette as a war steamer, put on board some howitzer cannon and a body of military pensioners, and sent them in pursuit. The Georgette next day came up with the Catalpa and fired a shot across her bows, but she would not stop. Coming within halling distance a parley commenced.

Supt. Stone—I demand in the name of the

hey commenced.

Supt. Stone—I demand in the name of the Government of Western Australia six escaped convicts on board your vessel, and if you don't give them up you must take the consequences.

Capt. Anthony—I have no prisoners on board. Supt. Stone—You have; I see three of them on deck.

Capt. Anthony—I have no prisoners; all are secures belonging to the ship.

Capt. Anthony
seamen belonging to the ship.
Supt. Stone—I will give you fifteen minutes to consider my request.
After that interview Supt. Stone again demanded the prisoners, and the Captain again refused.
Supt. Stone (pointing to a gun and men ready to fire)—If you do not give them up I will fire into and sink you.
Capt. Anthony—I am on the high seas, and that flag (pointing to the Stars and Stripes) protects me.

Stone—You have committed a misdemeanor against the laws of the Colony. Your flag will

against the laws of the Colony. Your flag will not protect you in that.

Anthony—Yes, it will.

Stone—Will you let me board your ship?

Anthony—No, you shan't.

Stone—Then your Government will be communicated with, and you must take the conse-

quences.

Anthony—All right.

During this the men on the Catalpa were under arms ready to act on the defensive. Capt.

Anthony had previously, at Freemantle, taken

### ALONZO ABERNETHY.

ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—The following correspondence was filed in the Executive office on Saturday:

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21, 1876.—Gov. S. J. Kirkwood—Dear Sir: I desire hereby to tender my resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take effect sept. 15, 1876, for the purpose of accepting the Presidency of the University of Chicago, to which I have been electe.

In relinquishing a work which has been in all respects among the most pleasant labors of my life, I am not unmindful of my obligations to the people of lowa for their repeated manifestations of confidence and trust.

Believing that the office, if wisely filled, may exert a good induced in harmonizing all the educational interests of the State, I take this occasion to inform you of my decision, to afford an opportunity for the selection of my successor in accordance with the requirements of custom and of law. Yours very truly, Alonzo Abentermy.

DES MOINES, July 21, 1876.—Col. Alonzo Aber-

cordance with the requirements of custom and of law. Yours very truly, ALONZO ABERNETHY.

DES MONNES, July 21, 1876.—Col. Alonzo Abernethy, Superintendent of Public Instruction—My DEAR Sin: I am in receipt of your communication of this date, tendering your resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take effect Sept. 15, 1876. While the cause you assign for this determination is undoubtedly a sufficient one, I cannot but wish it were not such a one as to render necessary the step gon have taken. Under your judicious and progressive administration of the distinguished office you have held, we have seen the school system of our State improved, strengthened, and popularized. The zeal and entire devotion that have characterized the discharge of your duties have been manifest to the people, who have indicated their satisfaction not only by your repeated return to the office you now leave, but in the constantiv-increasing confidence they have reposed in your administration of it. I am confident that, while the people have heard that this step was in contemplation, the announcement that your official relations with the State and its educational interests, always so dear to them, are to be definitely severed, will be heightened by the fact that

and which you have homored alike in war and in peace.

For myself, and in behalf of the people you have so faithfully served, I extend to you my own and their best wishes that, in the duties you are about to assume, you will be favored with even a greater measure of success than you have enjoyed in your present position; as I am condident you will strive to merit it. Very truly yours.

SANUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

The letter of the Governor, couched in such cordial, hearty terms, is but the utterance of every friend of education in Iowa. Coming to the office comparatively unknown, Mr. Abernethy has discharged his trust with pre-eminent ability and unexampled success. He has won the hearts of the people by his nobility of character and energetic zeal. He will leave the educational department of Iowa with the impress of his genium stamped thereon, and with the high esteem of all. The loss to the State will be great gain to Chicago University, the Presidency of which he has accepted, and to which he will go under the most fastering auspices.

Who his successor here will be, is not known;

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Particulars of the Recent Bloody Tragedy in Boston.

An Insane Wife-Slayer Kills Himself by Jumping from a Roof.

Cowardly Murder and Its Quick Punishment in Kentucky.

A Story of Diabolical Vandalism and Treachery from Niles, Mich.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

About 8 o'clock last evening a terrible double tragedy was enacted at the North End, a man killing his wife and then ending his own life. The victims of this last horror were Patrick Ford, 50 years of age, and Gertude, his wife, 48 years of age, who resided at 21 Cooper street. From what could be gleamed from those about the premises, it appears that the two in company with a boy, 12 years of age, named Richard Ford, occupied three rooms upon the second story, the first flat being occupied by the family of Michael McAffrey. The first intimation that the latter had of any trouble between Patrick and his wife was from the boy, who came down the stairs saying that his mother was being killed, and then ran out upon the street. A crowd soon collected, and Officers McGonagle, McCue, Brown, and Burrill, who were in the vicinity, hearing that there was trouble upon Cooper street, immediately proceeded to the locality indicated, and entered. Officer McGonagle, who was the first to enter, started up the stairs leading to Ford's apartments, when he was met by that individual, who, with an ax in his hand, was hacking away at the ceiling, and, upon seeing the officer. the latter had of any trouble between Patrick who, with an ax in his hand, was hacking away at the ceiling, and, upon sceing the officer, threatened to annihilate him at once, as the spirits had directed him to kill everybody. Noting the situation of affairs, the other officers proceeded to the rescue, but the stairs were barely wide enough for more than one to pass at a time. Procuring a chair, Officer McGonagle warded off the blows aimed at him as best he could, and made a rush upon the murderer, who thereupon fied up the next flight and out through a window to the roof, and leaped to the street.

thereupon fied up the next flight and out through a window to the roof, and leaped to the street.

As he rushed upon theroof he was closely followed by the officers, who endeavored to prevent him from committing so rash an act, but they were too late. Upon reaching the street they found the bruised form of the suicide lying face downward, motionless. He was removed to the house, where he died in about ten minutes. Simultaneously with the flight and terrible leap of Ford, it was discovered that the body of his wife lay upon the floor in the front room of the flat which they occupied, the life blood fast oozing from a terrible wound on the left side of the head, which had been inflicted by an ax, and from which death ensued in about two hours. In addition to this wound, which had partially crushed her skull in, her right arm was cut in two places, evidently received while attempting to ward off the blows of her infuriated husband. Her remains were placed on a table in the rear room, while those of her husband were placed in the front room. As soon as possible, Dr. Robert White was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as one was dead and the other nearly so before he arrived. Coroner Street was also notified.

The unfortunate couple have been married about twenty-five years, and have always lived amicably together, never having had any trouble whatever. The fruits of this marriace are four boys and one girl, the latter being 23 years of see and married. The deceased was a calker by trade, but had been out of employment for two years or more, owing to feeble health. He had at times within the past year or two exhibited signs of insanity, but during these temporary freaks was as tractable as a kitten, and at no time was he ever thought to be in a dangerous mood, although a strict watch has been kept over his movements. A few weeks since he visited New York and Philadelphia in company with relatives, but all one time heews absent he appeared perfectly rational, and appearently enjoyed the trip.

weeks since he visited New York and Philadelphia in company with relatives, but all the time he was absent he appeared perfectly rational, and apparently enjoyed the trip.

At the time that the deceased first exhibited signs of insanity there was in the room, besides himself and wite, his son, Richard Ford, 12 years of age, who, upon seeing his father so violent, fied. The boy states that he was sitting in a chair near the window when his father came into the room, at about 8 o'clock, and that he made several passes at his mother with his fists, and that she requested him to desist, but, instead of which, he became more violent. Fearing that his mother might be injured, the boy ing that his mother might be injured, the boy ran out of the house and from thence to the police station. He did not, he states, see his father have any ax, but knew that he kept one under the bed. He states that his father did not appear like himself all the afternoon, but would walk back and forth from one room to the other, although as he had repeatedly done this before nothing strange was thought of it, and littledid the poor wife and mother think how soon she would be felled to the floor by a blow inflicted by the husband and father.

MURDER AND LYNCH-LAW. Correspondence Cincinnati Gasette.

VANCEBURG, Ky., July 22.—The facts below were communicated to us by Col. W. S. Rand, who was called on as counsel for the unfortunate Lee. Last Monday, Robert Ellis, a son of ex-Sheriff Sam Ellis, of Lewis County, Ky., was cradling oats in his field near Tollsboro, and was approached by a man named Washington Lee, a near neighbor, who told Mr. Ellis that he had come to kill him for the seduction of his wife. Mr. Ellis denied any unlawful acquaintance with his wife. Instead of soothing Lee's anger, this seemed to exasperate it

more than ever. Without further conversation, Leefired one barrel of a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with large slugs, at Mr. Ellis. The shot did not have the desired effect, but mutilated the right hand and arm of Ellis. He begged most carnestly for his life, but to no avail. Lee as quickly fired the second shot, which took effect in Ellis' head. Mr. Ellis died instantly. Lee told Ellis, while the latter was begging for his life, that he (Lee) had come for his heart's blood, and would have it. At this moment the fatal shot was fired, and the soul of poor Ellis was hurried before its Maker unprepared. Mr. Ellis' father was near by with another son at the time of the fatal shooting, but was powerless to aid his murdered son.

Lee then went to the authorities and gave himself up. He was safely lodged in jail at this place that afternooh. Lee was perfectly cool, and talked freely upon any subject. Lee is said to have been a very handsome man, and in his confession to Col. Rand stated that he had had four wives, all of whom had proved unfaithful to him, which, he said, caused him to have no confidence in men, women, churches, or courts, and forced him to the great crime of so belious a murder. In his lifetime he had for four years been a devout member of the Baptist Church, after which he attached himself to the Methodist faith, in which he remained for eight years. He then said he had no use for lawyers or clergymen. He said he expected to be hanged for the murder of Ellis, even expressing a willingness to end his existence in this way.

Monday night must have been one of misery to the wretched Lee. Some of the citizens told him to prepare for death, as he would be lynched before morning, and if he had any conjection to make it would be well for him to do so. His answer was, "Hang and be dammed." Tuesday morning dawned upon this miserable wretch in prison, who had expected during the hight to be lynched at any moment. He was yet cool, calm and deliberate, seemingly ready for any emergency that might come to him

near to which Lee replied: "It is very hard, but I am ready." The mob bound Lee's hands, and adjusted a long rope about his neck. They carefully closed the prison doors and returned the keys to the jaher, giving orders that no citizen should approach, nor any conversation be allowed. They then went to where their horses were tied, and, placing Lee in a spring wagon, proceeded out Tollsboro pike I mile. The wagon was driven under a locust tree, and the rope thrown over a limb. Before swinging him off, the spokesman asked him two questions:

Question—Did you ever have such a difficulty before?
Answer—Yes; I killed a man in the State of Missouri on the same charge.
Second question—Do you know that Mr. Ellis had had criminal intercourse with your wife?
Answer—No; I never saw him closer than the width of my wood-pile.
No further questions being asked, Lee said he was ready, after which he was swung off, yielding up his life for the crime he had committed. The body hung forty minutes; anorder was given by the mob for the body to remain hanging until 8 o'dlock next morning.
A few moments afterward two unknown shots were fired, taking effect as did those he fired at Ellis. This is universally condemned. The Coroner held an inquest and rendered the usual verdict of death at the hands of a mob. That night his friends took away the body and buried it in an unknown grave. Thus ends the career of a wicked man, and one whom it is believed was an associate of the murderer and horsethief Johnston, who was lynched at Winfield, W. Va. We understand that those who were engaged in the lynching affair were citizens of another county.

CRIME AT NILES AND VICINITY. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Niles, Mich., July 26.—During a few weeks last apring, there were a dozen or so incendiary fires in this city, and all efforts of the authorities to detect the person or persons doing the business were futile. Yesterday, G. S. Hicks, a young law-student, was arrested .the complaining witness being Jerry O'Conner,
—and taken before Justice Kellogg. Considerable interest was centered in the case, and the court-room was crowded. O'Conner was called court-room was crowded. O'Conner was called by the prosecution, and turned State's evidence on Hicks. From his testimony, there appears to have been a conspiracy between the two to fire buildings, out of pure deviltry. Hicks was working for a reward offered by the Common Council, and endeavored to have O'Conner arrested while in the act of firing a building, but failed. This came to the latter's knowledge, and he took steps immediately which resulted in Hicks' arrest. O'Conner tells of saturating rags with oil: of their different of saturating rags with oil; of their trips to the property to be burned; and of their work at the buildings. By his story several fires have been accounted for, and he is still on the

have been accounted for, and he is still on the stand.

A horse and carriage owned by J. H. Gillette, of this city, were stolen at Buchanan, Monday night, during the performance at Forepaugh's Circus. The Sheriff and a posse of officers have been out ever since, scouring the country, but have thus far been unsuccessful in their search for the thief and stolen property. Gillette offers a reward of \$130 for the arrest of the thief and feture of the property. the thief and return of the property.

A prisoner named Dolan broke jail night before last. He was confined in the County Jail for larceny, and effected his escape by climbing to the roof and filing off the bars. He is still

newed interest in the Committee's work, and called around them many of the representatives of the banks with complaints, and also a complaint about the assessment of the West Side Gas Company by John Garrick and C. MoDowell. Among the banks complaining were the National Bank of Commerce, which wanted its assessment reduced one-fifth, because it had been assessed on its stock at the same rate as, other banks whose shares had a market value five or six times as great; the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank had a similar grievance; the Union Trust Company wanted its real estate deducted from the returned assessment, and the Union National objected to the assessment on the same ground, as well as that they claimed to have been assessed at the same rate as institutions whose stock was far more valuable in the market. The complaint against the Gas Company was that the assessment, \$75,000, was entirely too low, in view of the fact that it advertised its tangible property as worth \$1,000,000. The complaints of individuals, too, were more numerous than on previous days, and at noon the Committee was not a little worried to know what to do, especially in the bank complaints. The law was quite plain, but the question of expediency could not be lost sight of; hence, rather than take any decisive action, the Committee concluded to adjourn until 3 o'clock and hold a consultation with the County Attorney. at liberty.

The three tramps arrested here Monday for a burgiary committed at South Bend the night before were discharged yesterday, there not being sufficient testimony to hold them.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS RECAP-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CATUGA, Ont., July 26.—The two condemn nurderers, John and James Young, who escaped from Cayuga jail on the 28th of May last, were recaptured this morning. It had been ascer tained that they were larking in the neighbor hood of Hamilton, and the Chief of Police, with a posse of men, proceeded to the barn of Eli Binkley, about 7 miles from Hamilton. The Binkley, about 7 miles from Hamilton. The police surrounded the barn during the night, and, with the approach of daylight, made an opening through one of the sides of the building, when the Youngs were discovered in the hay. They fired on the police, who returned the fire, wounding James Young in the arm. They were finally secured and conveyed to this place. Three pistols were found in the possession of the prisoners. Two young women named Barber, who figured so prominently for the defense at the trial, were found with them in the barn. The Youngs were to have been hanged on the 21st of June. There can be no doubt that the law will now be allowed to take its course. A reward of \$1,000 was offered for their recapture.

but failed to find any complaint that the assessment was not high enough, except in the case of the West Side Gas Company,—a corporation.

Mr. Rountree replied by reading the law governing the Board in the matter of assessments, and then proceeded to correct an impression gained by the Committee that the banks, or any other class of property, could be reassessed in such cases. He said his attention had never been called to a similar situation before, but it was his opinion that to reassess the banks it would be necessary to declare the whole South Chicago assessment void, and reassess the entire town. The Board, he said, had power to review and correct the Assessor's returns, but the Assessor had no authority to make a new assessment. tempted to kill his wife at their residence, on Crittenden street, last evening, by shooting her twice, once in the neck and once in the hand, and then threatened to kill himself, but did not finement, while her husband is a worthless and dissipated fellow, who threw the burden of fam-ily support upon his wife. Mrs. Lewis has highly respected connections in New York.

OUTRAGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 26.—The examination of R. Y. Wilson, an old resident, for alleged outrage on Miss Jane McKay, which has been pending the past two weeks, was concluded to day. Wilson was bound over for trial at the next session of the Circuit Court. Bail was fixed at \$2,500. The prominence of the parties has given this case much attention in this section.

YOUR MONEY, ETC. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 28.—Edwin Dillon and
John O'Brile last night decoyed Mr. Fish, of Macon, aged 86, out of the Decatur depot on a plea of taking him to a hotel. When they preplea of taking him to a notel. When they presented a pistol to his breast and demanded his money, he shelled out. The matter was kept still, and to-day they were caught and taken before Justice Albert, who in default of \$500 sent them to jall. They are strangers, and very hard-looking cases.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER. St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—An indictment has been found against defaulting County Auditor bondsmen for \$1,200, the amount of his bond. An examination discloses the fact that Heath's defalcation amounts to \$130,000, and may reach \$150,000. This is the County and Township School Fund, of which Heath was collector.

THE MOHAWK DISASTER. NEW YORK, July 26 .- Oliver S. Rowland, late salling-master of the yacht Mohawk, was rear-rested yesterday upon a charge of perjury. The arrest was made upon the complaint of one of the Quartermasters of the Mohawk, who testifies that Capt. Rowland did not, as he had sworn he did, cast off the mainsail, nor give any orders to have it done, nor was there a sail ordered to be disturbed by him.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—William Young, one of the alleged murderers of Patrick O'Brien, in Gallitzin, Cambria County, March 25, was arrested to-day at Nobleston, Allegheny County. O'Brien was a switchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Young's two accomplices were arrested shortly after the murder. They are all coal-miners.

BAD.

Special Dispatch is The Tribuna.

Sioux Cirry, ia., July 26.—The Rev. S. T. Moore, Methodist preacher at Vermillon, Dakota, is in hot water. It is claimed that the reverend gentleman has more wives than the law allows, and the church has taken up the matter and ordered an investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfill, Ill., July 36.—A Deputy United States Marshal left to-night for Beardstown to arrest Daniel Grant, charged with personating a revenue officer and attempting to blackmail and extort money from a brewer there.

sheep, and Cattle-Grazing in California.

Sheep, and Cattle-Grazing in California.

She Francisco Alta California.

The business of grazing seems to have reached a turning-point in California. It is just now extremely depressed, and the present circumstances suggest and favor some changes. The construction of railroads, the spread of settlements, the extension of the area exempted by grain, the rapid multiplication of sheep, and the rise in the value of land, have tended to increase the demand while diminishing the upply of pasture so much that there would probably be serious loss if next winter should bring a seanty rainfall. The apprehension of such a disaster, the low price of merine wool, and the cheapeess of muttou,—the last partly the result

THE INDIANS.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT

South Side Will Be

Reassessed.

ments.

County Board was in session again yesterday to hear complaints about the late assessment. The

of the several banks in the city added a re

newed interest in the Committee's work, and

lled around them many of the represen

Advices from Crook's Command to the 23d Inst.

An Immediate Forward Movement Has Been Determined Upon.

Terry's Forces to Follow, and Be Held as a Reserve.

Crook's Army Now Numbers About 1,400 Men, Including Indian Allies.

difficulty in driving sheep to Arizona, have contributed to bring on a panic in the sheep-market.

A number of wool-growers have for years been looking forward to the time when they would be compelled to drive their herds across the Colorado; but the great losses to many that made the attempt last year, rising in some cases to three-fourths, have checked the transfer, though if favorable reports should be received from the herds now on the way, it will soon be coutinued on a large scale.

It looks now as if California's wonderful increase in the number of sheep, doubling about once in four years,—after having been kept up for twenty years, had at last come to an end. The slower increase of the future will be accompanied by a larger consumption of mutton, and more regard on the part of the wool-growers to the qualities, demanded by the butchers. Heretofore the quality of the mutton was a small matter; now that it promises to become important, it may help to change the breed and also to stimulate the keeping of a few-sheep about nearly every farmhouse, as is the custom in some parts of Europe. For such purpose the large long-wool sheep will be preferred.

The competition of the mutton will injure the demand for beef of the common stock, and the old Spanish stock will have to suffer. It has no valuable quality except the capacity of bearing starvation to which it was often exposed, but now that wheat hay is cut extensively, and that irrigation has made a start, there is no further need of the Spanish cow in California.

In the production of large and lively horses, for which there is a steady demand at high prices in this city, the State has not made any creditable progress. Good farm horses, of what may be called acrub stock, are common; trotters of excellent quality are not rare; but the active animals needed for heavy teaming are to be obtained with difficulty. FROM CROOK'S CAMP. CHEYENNE, Wy., July 28.—Advices from Gen. Crook's command, in camp on the South Fork of the Tongue River, July 23, via Fort Fetterman 26, are of importance. The main body of the Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn Mountains, where game is more abundant, and the grass fresher. The Indians' efforts to burn the grass of the valleys makes it almost imporative on Crook to follow them up at once. His force musters about 1,200 regular soldiers and citizen volunteers, besides the 200 Snake allies, and he feels that he can at least hold his own on any ground the emergency may select. It is ex-pected that the wagons will be parked on the Main Tongue River, near the mountains, and with the pack train, loaded with from fifteen to

twenty days rations, a vigorous but careful advance will immediately follow.

It is not deemed advisable for Crook's and Terry's forces to join previous to a move by one or the other of the commands. It is thought that the Indians would make a stand against The Equalization Committee and County Attorney Discuss the Situation. one of the columns, and that, by arranging ther and having the other column reserved to either fight, or follow up with, something decisive may be expected during the summer campaign. It Is Not Improbable that the The enemy is believed to be on the head-waters of Ash Creek and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, 30 to Some Outrageously Low Assessmiles from Crook's present camp.

Gen. Merritt left Fetterman this morning with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry. Tw more, on the way to Fetterman, will take some 150 recruits and follow in a few days. The Committee on Equalization of the

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED. CHETENNE, Wy., July 26.—The following was received by mail to-day, with the inclosure

mentioned:

FT. LARAMIE, July 24.—A. C. Snyder, Agent Associated Press. Cheyenne: This memorandum I found on a dead body, scalped, and having about twenty bullet-holes in it, about 100 miles north of Ft. Laramie, yesterday. I buried the body, and send this to you on account of a note made in the memorandum-book. If you know any friends of deceased let them know, and send them this book. (Signed)

John Mansu, of Deadwood.

The book belongs to L. P. Richardson, correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

spondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican who made a note therein which reads: "If any thing important send to A. C. Snyder, Associated Press, Cheyenne." Before Richardson's leaving here, last Friday morning, this request was made by your agent and Richardson thus noted it. He left Fort Laramie in a fast-freight team on Saturday morning last, purposing to go to Deadwood. to Deadwood.

A party who arrived last night from the Black Hills report that they were attacked by about a dozen Indians near Hat Creek, and, although a running fight was kept up several hours, wounding several horses none of the party

Omcago, July 26.—Gen. Merritt, under date of the 25th, telegraphs to military headquarters here that he has arrived at Fort Fetterman, and will leave this morning, expecting to join Gen. Crook by the 1st prox., and certainly the 2d.

At 3 o'clock the Committee reassembled, when there were present Assessor Gray, Mr. Rountree, and several Commissioners outside of those more directly interested. Commissioner Burdick stated the nature of the complaints received briefly, which in substance was that the bankers complained that there was an inquality among themselves in the assessment, some having their stock assessed at par and others at market value. He closed his statement by inquiring of Mr. Rountree what was best for the Committee to do in the premises.

Mr. Rountree—Are there any complaint of the assessment being too low!

Mr. Burdick replied that he thought there were, and proceeded to read the complaints, but failed to find any complaint that the assess. TROOPS GOING FORWARD. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Orders have been issued to send two battalions of artillery, of four companies each, from the First and Sec-ond Regiments, from the Division of the Atlan-tic to the Department of the Missouri, to report to Gen. Pope.

To the Educa of The To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 28.—Gen. Sturgis may have been a remarkably successful Indian fighter in correspondent in THE TRIBUNE of the 19th inst., but he should be careful not to criticise the generalship or want of judgment, or impugn the bravery, as he manifestly does, of Gen. Custer in the late disastrous battle of the Little Horn in the late disastrous battle of the Little Horn River. At least he should not imply a want of bravery on the part of "Custer and his chosen officers," judging solely from the part of the field on which their bodies were found after the

In to-day's (Sunday's) issue an Iowa volunteer comments upon the handling by Gen. Sturgls of a division of 7,000 to 10,000 men in an expedition against Gen. Forrest near Memphis, Tenn.; and the trap fallen into there, and the rout following, corresponds so nearly to a smaller affair happening at the East to a brigade commanded by the same officer, that I am tempted to give an account of it.

On the 28th of August, 1882 (at the time of the second Bull Run battle), the Second New York Heavy Artillery regiment, the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, acting as artillery in the defences at Washington, and a New York battery, were sent out by the Alexandria pike in the direction of Bull Run. The battery first, followed by the New York regiment, the Massachusetts regiment bringing up the rear. The force was about 3,500 men, the regiment having been recruited to twelve companies each, and full.

In the neighborhood of Centreville, the battery and New York regiment were attacked, two sections of the battery captured, the Second New York roted and sent flying through the ranks of the Massachusetts regiment, which had formed in line of battle on the crest of a hill. Col. William B. Greene, commanding this regiment, seized the two remaining guns of the battery, which were in disorderly retreat through his ranks, and planted them on the hill, where, with the addition of some ambulance wheels, quite a showing of artillery was made to the enemy. At any rate, the advance of Fitz-Hugh Lee's cavalry was checked.

After nightfall the writer hereof was directed by Col. Greene to go to Alexandria and order supplies sent out, as it was the intention of the Colonel to hold the position, and the men were nearly out of rations, a part of our train having been captured.

In Alexandria and outside that night lay Franklin's corps of the Army of the Petulmula, and that solitary regiment, mensupported, was for the time in Iron of Jackson's corps of the Confederate Army, the enemy, from the disposition, and the men are a force of cavalry, wi but the Assessor had no authority to make a new assessment.

Mr. Burdick then called attention to the complaints against real estate owned by a bank being listed with its stock, and asking that the same be deducted, to which Mr. Rountree replied that the law was very specific in saying that the real estate should not be deducted.

Mr. Burdick next called attention to the fact that the Assessor had failed to

Assessor had failed to

Assessor had failed to

Assessor greenbacks
held by the banks, and to the further fact that many persons and corporations labored under the idea that greenbacks were not taxable.

Mr. Rountree replied that greenbacks, or money, were clearly taxable,—that greenbacks, or money, were clearly taxable,—that greenbacks, were money, and money was personal property of associations were taxable under the law, etc.

Some further desultory conversation ensued, covering the different phases of the situation, after which Mr. Rountree said, in substance, that he did not regard the complaint under consideration sufficient upon which to raise the valuation of the shares of any of the banks. The complaints, he said, must be specific, and to the effect that some one bank had been assessed too low. The complaints made were all that their assessments had been too high, which, under the law, left the Committee without power to do anything except to lower the assessment of the complainants. It could not raise the assessment of any unless upon a complaint that some specific bank was too low, neither could it, under the circumstances, equalize between the banks.

Commissioner Burdick next read the list of assessments as published in these columns yesterday, in the course of which he directed especial attention to the fact that the Assessor had overlooked the assessment of greenbacks, as illustrated in the case of institutions which had their millions in their vaults, while their assessment scarcely covered their counters and fixtures.

Commissioner Holden said the assessment was ridiculous, and that a

was ridiculous, and that a

\*\*NEW ASSESSMENT\*

for the South Side, at least, ought to be made.

Commissioner Burdick was inclined to concur
in the idea, and remarked that, if the assessment was allowed to go to Springfield, the
South Side would be at the mercy of the State
Board of Equalization, which would
see at a glance how the work
had oeen done. Not only this,
if the assessment was allowed to stand, the
other divisions of the city would suffer as well
as the county at large. It would be economy,
he said, finally, to reassess the South Town,
which would add at least \$3,000,000 to the taxable property, etc. he said, finally, to reassess the South Town, which would add at least \$3,000,000 to the taxable property, etc.

Commissioner Holden asked Assessor Gray why he had assessed the moneyed men so low. Assessor Gray—I assessed them on the returns they made.

Mr. Rountree—Why did you not call, then, for the return of greenbacks when you saw that no such return had been made!

Assessor Gray—Because I understood that greenbacks were not taxable, and my authority is a decision of the Supreme Court, which J. M. Adsit has.

Mr. Rountree—There is no such decision. If there was, I should likely know it, for I ampaid \$5,000 a year to know such things.

A little cros-fire followed between Mr. Burdick and the Assessor, in which the former claimed that he latter had not assessed the bank stock at an iqual rate or on the same basis,—that he had ranged in his values all the way from 6 to 60 ptr cent a share, etc. The Assessor denied the Charge emphatically, and soon after the Committee adjourned nutil 10 o'clock this morning.

To-Day's MEETING.

At the meeting this morning Commissioner Holden promises to fill the missing link in the the complaints, and file a document setting forth that the assessment of some particular institution is too low, which will place the Committee in position to take some definite action. Some of the bankers are expected to be present, and altersthor the meeting promises to be a very partiant one.

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF Oures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After Beading this Advertisement Reed Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY

RELIER

Care for Every Pain. It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Afford Instant Ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflation of the Bladder, Inflammation of ion of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps. Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Bheumatism, Cold Chills, gue Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bi

The application of the Ready Belief to the part oparts where the pain or difficulty exists will acree and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, ture Gramps, Spraina Sour Stomach, Berrinder, Stein Stomach, Berrinder, Stein Steinsen, Stein Stomach, Berrinder, Stein Steinsen, St

FEVER AND AGU

DR. RADWAY'S

purge, regulate, purify, eleanse, and strengthen. Badway's Pills, far the cure of all disorders of the Stomesh. Liver, Bowela, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Disease, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Drepsias, Billousness, Billious Fever, Indamnation of the Bowela, Files, and all Derangements of the Indread Nucera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleter of the Company of the Company of the Blood in the Head, Act, by the Company of the Blood in the Head, Act, by of the Stomach, Names Hearburn, Disease of Footo, Illiness of Weight in the Stomach Sour Eruptions, illiness of Weight in the Stomach Sour Eruptions, intering at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Finning of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Thickness of Weight in the Stomach, Switzerings in the Head, Choing es sufficiently Summaries of Vision, Double of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, the First Head, Sour Eruptions, in the Head, Sour Eruptions, and Sudden Frushes of Heat, Bursing in the Filesh, A few doses of RADWAY'S PULLS will Continue the Stomach Service of the Stomach Sudden Frushes of Heat, Bursing in the Filesh,

the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sptem from all of the above-named disorders. Proc. 31
cents per box. Sold by Druggista.

Of ten years' growth oured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND ROWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARROS, Dec. 27, 1873.—D. RADWAY: That she ers may be benefited, I make this statement:
I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and breis for ten years. I tried the best physicians of his place without any benefit. It was growing at such pricing the statement of the form of mind induced me to try Radway's Remean a remainder of the statement of the statement of the statement of the first of the first of the statement of the first of

DR, RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrothis Syphilitie, Hereditary or Contagious, be is susted in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitinting the Finde.

Ohronie Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandelar Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerons Affections, Syphilitic Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tie Doloreux, White Swellings, Tunors, Ulcerskin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Compiaints, Got, Dronsy, Rickets, Sait Rheum, Brunchlift, Consumption, Ridney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Ridney, Consumption, Ridney, Ri

Dr. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Letter from a Ser

SER

A Graphic Delinea

of Turk The First Enga

War-Scene Servian Mili

LETTER FROM
To the Editor of
CHICAGO, July 24.—C key, for nearly 500 year to the Turkish Governm Turkish individuals. F was no rest, no safe was no rest, no safe p where they could lay the disturbed by the Turks. The earth was trembli peep through the black over the rich lands of the The sun had seen the were committing upon and villages, and tremb shown His sympathy thunder and lightning u Turks were scared for again with new violence they had no friends; ev free from them to save slaves were left all a

Turkish tyranny.
All the Turks that w ish Empire were called and had the right to d of. Sultans were prou through the country, naked, but armed and abusing slaves and old. The coldest eating and drinking in poor old pater familias ish shoes around the he horses. The Sultan's steal,—to burn houses they had the right mother's breast out, through it; they had the nocent babies from the throw the little babi them to fall upon t Gong knives), and then

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Turkish saints,—th mothers too. Che mission to build days and nights them; but everythin as the churches were a playing devilish tricks, when people started to their prayers, they churches were no mor Poor people! they had the echo running threat the prayers, in them. There, in the which could make to the poor people. The themselves. For 500 years Eu looking upon the Christs upon the largest an Christians played slave auman shape; and speculation, has been the Turks to live a l marrying the heavy now and then, or rather lelt so disposed (one chan the round too heavy; but fine ashe ociow their nesses heavier; and behind, Turkish Bashi-Baso faster. That is the Constantinonie, whi sent to prison in Tu

silled. People kept power to fight; they slaves; and no one But, at the same tim-bed the Inther told light for freedom, a from their country. sons were left alone yoke was heavy, but seavier. After the hole of After the hole (Black B. June, year 1889, the Servian Empire was obliged to pay \$110,000 men to help the railed himself "Eidirin years afterwards, High men,—Servians,—to Timour-Tamerlane; but and was taken prisoner a cage, where Bajazet, breaking his head on were no more obliged to Servians have tried fight for freedom. It last century, Diak tried atter, Rocha, and Promore, but every one faithe year 1804, when Raple to fight against the Bervian mountains an echo, "Shobods fill death"), and they was 1813. Rara-George le Russia to ask for he nearly two years. It left alone in Sepople. When Rara-fibelieved that he was they waited for him come. Milosh gave come well armed on the sunday there we cannons; some of the some had knives, and thorks. When prayers the national flag, and sple: "Here I am, and Herze Is Time wall people cried, "Hurrathey commenced to fir that here is the year 1828, and more. In the year 1828, and more. In the year if "Hatisheriff" (proclam dia commenced to read Turkiah language; but go to Constantinople as in the Servian language; the Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina, Bosnia trying to fight with the and were forced to lethe Saltan made Milos Herzegovina always showed

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Grief is Zuben Karave garian author.

But now all the Chr together against the T taken his last pills; i him; atrocities and their measure and every side. Christia any longer; they got every one who is not a keep his hands off Christia or death. En ahowing their teeth, Russian bear may be tian people must gain, leave Europe; and the give answer about the

TAY'S REMEDIES. R.R. DWAY'S

DY RELIEF

e to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR this Advertisement Reed Any Suffer with Pain.

r Every Pain.

Pain Remedy

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'S READY RELIEF

Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflamma, adder, Inflammation of the imps. Congestion of the Sore Throat, Difficult ains, Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Bheumstism, Cold Chills, hilblains, and Frost Bites

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RAND AGUE

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g no mercury, mineral, or delete-lewing symptoms resulting from stive Organs: and Piles, Fuliness of the Blood in the Stomach, Naussa, Heartburn, hoss of Weight in the Stomach, ing, or Futterings in the Pit of ing of the Head, Hurried and Dif-terings at the Heart, Choking or when in a Lying Posture, Dim-or Webs before the sight, Fever Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, in and Eyes, Pains in the Side, adden Flushes of Heat, Burning in WAYS PILES.

WAY'S PILLS will free the ays-

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WAY'S REMEDIES

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MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

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BENJ. D. COCKER. MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DWAY'S

Resolvent,

ronic Diseases, Scrofula or ry or Contagious, be it rs or Stomach, Skin or Serves, Corrupting the linting the Fluids.

., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

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Turkish individuals. For hearly sou years there was no rest, no safe place for the poor men, where they could lay their neads without being disturbed by the Turks.

The earth was trembling, and the sun took a peep through the black clouds that were spread over the rich lands of the poor Christian slaves. WAY'S The sun had seen the atrocities which Turks, were committing upon the Christian families and villages, and trembled. God Himself had shown His sympathy to the poor by sending thunder and lightning upon the Turks, READY RELIEF

BUT IN VAIN.

Turks were scared for a short time, to start again with new violence. The people were lost; they had no friends; everybody shook himself free from them to save his own life. Christian slaves were left all alone to God's mercy and

SERVIA.

etter from a Servian Resident of

Chicago.

A Granhie Delineation of the Atrocities of Turkish Rule.

The First Engagement Between the Servians and Turks.

A War-Scene at Belgrade-Servian Militia in Camp.

LETTER FROM A SERVIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Christian people in Turkey, for nearly 500 years, were slaves—not only to the Turkish Government, but to the simple Turkish individuals. For nearly 500 years there

Turkish tyranny.

All the Turks that walked through the Turkish Empire were called the sons of the Sultan, and had the right to do in the country to the slaves—Christians—everything they could think of. Sultans were proud of them, and they had a good many such sons, who were wandering through the country, barefooted and almost naked, but armed from head to foot, and abusing slaves of both sexes, young and old. The coldest winter-days, they were eating and drinking in Christian homes, while poor old pater familias slave was cooling Turkish shoes around the house, instead of cooling horses. The Sultan's sons had the right to steal,—to burn houses, schools, and churches; they had the right to kill the men, to cut a mother's breast out, and put her own hands through it; they had the right to take little innocent bables from their own mothers' breasts. throw the little bables in the air, and wait for them to fall upon the sharp Turkish hangars (long knives), and then

our them in two halves, give one to the mothers, and the other to the Turkish saints,—the dogs,—and at last to kill mothers too. Christian slaves had permission to build churches, and worked days and nights to save money and pay for them; but everything was in vain; just as soon as the churches were ready, the Turks had been playing devilish tricks, and, in the morning, when people started to the new churches to say their prayers, they were astonished,—the churches were no more churches, but ruins. Poor people! they had been crying for help; the echo running through the mountains was all the response; no one seemed to care for them. There, in the Turkish country, was no law which could make them stop their violence to the poor people. The reason why! Because the Sultan's sons have been law-makers for themselves. OUT THEM IN TWO HALVES,

the Sultan's sons have been taw-makers for themselves.

For 500 years European powers have been looking upon the Christian country in Turkey is upon the largest amphitheatre, where the Christians played slaves, the Turks hyenas in auman shape; and England, with her Jewish speculation, has been playing cashier, and helped the Turks to live a little longer than they ought

sower to ngnt; they had no money; they were laves; and no one was willing to help them. But, at the same time, they had a great secret puried deep in their hearts. From his deathed the father told the secret to his sons: to light for freedom, and drive away the Turks from their country. The father died, and the tons were left alone to carry the yoke. The yoke was heavy, but day after day it became seavier.

After the lost battle at Kosovo Polje (Black Birds' Field), 15th of June, year 1823, under the Zar Lazar, the Servian Empire — was MADR SUBJECT TO TURKEY, and the Servian Empire — was MADR SUBJECT TO TURKEY, and the son of the late Zar Lazar, High Stefan, was obliged to pay \$100,000 yearly, and with 10,000 men to help the new Sultan, Bajazet, who called himself "Eidrim" (lightning). A few years afterwards, High Stefan had with 10,000 men, Servian,—to help Bajazet against Timour-Tamerlane; but Eajazet lost the battle and was taken prisoner. Tamerlane put him in a care, where Bajazet, after a few days, died, breaking his head on the cage-bars. Servians sere no more obliged to fight for the Turks. Servians have tried a good many times to fight for freedom. In the latter part of the last century, Diak tried, but failed; a few years after, Rocha, and Prodan, and a good many more, but every one failed. Time passed on till the year 1804, when Rara-George called the people to fight against the Turks, and through the Servian mountains and valleys was heard an echo, "Sloboda fil smrt." ("Freedom or ceatir"), and they were fighting till the year 1813. Rara-George left Servia, and went to Russia to ask for help, but staid too long,—nearly two years. Milosh Obrenovitch was left alone. In Servia with the poor people. When Rara-George left Servia, people believed that he was going to come back, and they waited for him till 1815. But he did not come. Milosh gave orders to the people to come wall armed on the Sunday before Easter, in the year 1825, to the old church "Takovo." On the Sunday there were people with wooden cannons: some of them were armed with guns; some had knives, and the most of them pitchforks. When prayers were over, Milosh took the national flag, and said to the crewded people: "fiere I am, and

MERE IS THE WAR WHIT THE TURKS.

People cried, "Hurral" and from that time they commenced to read it to the Servians in the Turkish language; but the Servian made him got Constantinople and bring the "Hatisherff" in t

are arriving here, about the Eastern war, are

are arriving here, about the Eastern war, are frauds. The Turks

ARE OLD LYARS;
they are telling lies to themselves. They assert that they govern the whole world; but in their mind they know very well that they are nothing else but a rotten piece of wood, which is in the Christian way; and Christians are trying to put it out of their way. Telegrams made so many errors that I cannot believe them more, and correspondents do not know the locations in Turkey and Servis. A telegram said, a few weeks ago, that the Turkish fleet was in the River Timok, near Zattcharl And every Servian knows that the Timok is not new too fast. A telegram said that the Servians took Rashka; and we all know that Rashka belonged to Servia all the while. A telegram said that the Turkish fleet was at Widin, and was going to bombard Belgrade! Everybody who knows a little about the River Danube would say that the Turkish fleet could not pass iron Gate,—not fearing from torpedoes, but rocks,—and that they would have to pass by the two very strong fortresses, Ada Kale and Semendria, before reaching Belgrade. One telegram says that the Servians are losing; and we read in an other that one Servian army is in or near the Nish, 24 miles in the Turkish country, and one in the Novi Pazur, 30 miles straight down from Rashka, in Turkey. They said that old Zach lost all his men; be is General Commander, and he never went to fight. Telegrams that come from Ragusa are faise, just the same as Turks. Telegrams from Vicana and London are translated from the Turkish, and are singing old Turkish songs in the new European tune. I am sure that every one is pooling on his side, and every one wants to be gaining, and nobe of them losing. But I think we will not have to wait a very long time before we can see and hear the whole truth.

M. A. RASCHKOVITCE, Servian.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

Metner Blutt.

At noon on the 2d instable Servians passed the frontier near the village of Bojcka. The Turkish outposts, firing their rifles, fied. The Servian cavalry pursued, but the horses, not being accustomed to fire, shied, and many ran into the Turkish lines, where they were taken, the riders being cut down. Then began the advance of the Servian main force, a squadron of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment Timok was at the head of it; then came the "Sacred Legion," composed of three batteries of infantry and three companies of riffemen, all volunteers from Bulgaria, Hungary, etc.; and after it the Brig-ade Kraina, while the other two militia brigades, the whole artillery and three in the earthworks thrown up about Saitschar. Osman Pasha came on in two columns, one by Kior and the other by Vasac. When the Servians saw all of a sudden the Turks in such force before them great confusion ensued. Leschjanin gave orders to form in line to receive the Turks, but such was the confusion that before they were ready the Roumelian riflemen were at them with the bayonet, and broke through the lines of the Serred Legion, which ran in all directions, the Turkish cavalry following them and making fearful havoc among them, giving no quarter until Osman Pasha came up and stayed the massacre, giving orders to collect the prisoners. The fugitive Sacred Legion found refuge behind the brigade Krama, but the latter could not resist the shock of the Turkish cavalry, which rushed wildly into the infantry, and the whole brigade would have been probably destroyed had not Maj. Vojnarovics, formerly an officer in the Anstran army, succeeded in forming his battalion, the Seventy-third, in squares, and, favored by the ensuing darkness, protected the retreat. The Servians lost 600 killed and wounded, three colors, all the Sacred Legion, and a mountain gun. At dawn next morning Osman Pasha had passed the frontier and formed his forces at 4,000 paces from the Servian carthworks and 7,000 paces from the Servian carthworks and 1,000 paces and 1,000 paces from the servian carthworks and 1,000 paces from the servian carthworks, but decimated at that long distance by the sorver wifes and carbastal by the sorver squadrons of cavalry remained as reserves in the earthworks thrown up about Saitschar. the Turks to live a little longer than they ought to. For all that time poor Christians have been arrying the heavy Turkish yoke, and THEY WERR CHAINED, now and then, or rather every time when Turks lelt so disposed (one chain contains forty men). A chain tied round the neck was almost too heavy; but fine ashes, put up in small bags, select too heavy; but fine ashes, put up in small bags, solely the transport of the winding of the river, and protected by the thick willow bushes, came upon the flank ashes backs were Turkish Bashi-Basouks, whipping them to walk faster. That is the way they were driven to Constantinople, where they were driven to constantinople, where they were beheaded, or sent to prison in Turkish Asia, where they were beheaded, or sent to prison in Turkish Asia, where they were idrees; and no one was willing to help them. The fourth time that day, came on with fixed bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks getting into the town behind, and thus cutting off the retreat of the troops in the earthworks. The order was therefore given to retreat. It was made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks made in tolerable order, until the Roumellan riflemen, for bayonets. The flanking columns of the Turks and the information, the statement that they were "arrested for intoxitient that they were arrested for intoxitient that they were action or its croned as the temperature that they were arrested for intoxitient in the calcumitation, the statement that they were action "is seroneous. We have been unable to and anything that substantiates the did great execution, aiming above all at the ar-tiliery-horses, the consequence of which was that seven guns could not be got away. They were spiked, and fell into the hands of the Turks, together with the colors of the cavairy regiment Timok. The losses of the Servians in the two days amounted to 1,700 or 1,800 men, and it is thought that the Turks, who made repeated attacks on the earthworks, must have lost somewhat more.

A WAR-SCENE AT BELGRADE. Correspondence London Times.

Twenty minutes' walk from the hospital is the beginning of a sloping plain, and there lies the camp. The first view of it was startling;

the wildest dreams of the most skillful arrang er of masquerades never approached this varied and lively picture. At the extreme left were a number of covered carts, drawn by animals which in size resembled dogs, when compared with our dray horses. These carts were most of them driven by boys, old men, or young girls, and contained the baggage of the division; some of them had also casks rakieh of (spirits), and a crowd of thirsty militlamen surrounded these. The men, when not exercising in companies, were either lying down or standing about in little groups. All of them—almost without exception between the ages of 40 and 50—wore

were either lying down or standing about in little groups. All of them—almost without exception between the ages of 40 and 50—wore—THE DRESS OF THE SERVIAN PEASANTS—a short jacket of gray linen or coarse brown cloth, wide trousers reaching to the knee, looking like a sack behind, some thick colored material, bound round the leg from the knee downwards, and their feet enveloped in all sorts of rags, thrust into sandals made of reddish brown untanned leather, and bound by straps—a very practical covering for the feet, but often of colossal dimensions. A leathern girdle or red shawl of great length is worn round the waist. Many have revolvers stuck in the former, from which a number of straps hang down, and to these are attached knives, tinder for striking a light, and other articles considered indispensable by the Servians. Instead of a knapsack, they have only the ordinary thick woolen sacks so often to be seen hanging on the backs of the horses; these had been well filled by the wives of the men with bread, mutton, cheese, and plenty of onlons and lecks, the latter a choice delicacy among the Servians, the dreadful odor of which makes the mehans (nms) almost uninhabitable to European travelers. Finally, every one had the national drinking vessel hanging at his side,—a gourd hollowed out in the shape of two cylinders, united by a ball. The gourds bears a great deal of knocking about, is light, and keeps the fluids it contains tresh. A few of the men were in European dress, except that sandals were worn instead of boots, and there were also Roumanians and Zingaris in long shirts of coarse linen, worn outside the trousers, and Bulgarians (Roumanians and Bulgarians come from East Servia) in the thick woolen coats, which years ago had been white.

THE GYPSIES WERE VERY NUMEROUS, all in the Servian dress, but easily to be recognized by their dark skins, the dozons of gold rings on their fingers, and the large families that surrounded them. The State supplies each of the militiamen with a new gray military cloak of Au

sword trailing on the ground, instead of a musket.

Most of the men were unemployed, without
cloak or even jacket, their legs bars, and indulging freely in ratie. Their provision bags served
them as pillows. Some had improvised tents
by sticking the hoops of casks in the ground
and spreading a covering over them. Their
arms were pilled, or more frequently lay, on the
grass, wherever their owners chose to place
them. Close to them lay a mountain of boxes
from a Vienna firm, filled with percussion caps,
and about a dozen little cooking apparatuses,
also from a Vienna manufactory. Each com-

pany had besides a few large cauldrons. At the extreme left were the artillery, ten old Russian guns. The weak division of cavelry does not seem intended for offensive operations. All that I have described was only as the uniform green grass of the Alpine meadow; the flowers, rivaling in color the hues of the rainbow, were formed by the PRMALE BELONGINGS OF THE MEN.

Most of them were long chemises, with an apron behind and before of at least ten different colors, and on their heads fexes or handkerchiefs of the most varied colors and dimensions. Only the gypsies, who lay smoking on the grass, had flowers in their hair. Close to the camp, fires of hrushwood were lighted, and here coffee and a most uninviting mess of meat were being cooked. Girls in peasant costume, or more modern dresses, ast in groups round the fires, or crowded round a band of Bohemian musicians, who drew the most frightful dissonances from their instruments. It was getting dark, the long line of Topchider formed a dark background, on which one bright speck after another—the watch-fires—arose. The singing of the Servians, which resembles the howling of volves, drowned the whining of the clarionets, the grunting of the trumpets. Soldiers, some of them in their cloaks, others with not much on, seized the hands of the women and girls, and the kolo, the national Sclavic dance, which consists in alternate stamping with the feet and turning round, began. The rakien gourd circled more freely, the song became more screeching, the dance more animated, when suddenly two old Russian drums, which had acquired a lamentable hoarseness by lying by for years in some Old Jewry, sounded the retreat. The partings then began; the women kissed the hands of the men and left on foot, or in carts drawn by buffalces, though some few remained; the gypsies sobbed and shrieked, tore out their hair, and threw themselves on the ground. Another draught from the great gourd, and it became more an more quiet; some of the watch-fires were extinguished, and only the tread of t Dominion sailed to-day with 116 head of cattle and twenty horses, and on Thursday the steamship Colina sails for Glasgow with eighty-two head. This shipment of cattle will probably be the last of Canadian distillery-fed from Montreal. Several merchants are contemplating the shipment of Chicago cattle. The animals are put on board the steamship on the day of asling, and have pretty comfortable quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, July 36.—The weather throughout Canada for the past few days has been exceedingly cool, the thermometer having fallen 40 degrees since the hot spell of last week. The inhabitants of the Ottawa Mountains complain that they have been visited by frost. THE HAMBURG AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—A letter from South Carolina says two companies of the regular garrison left Columbia for Alken, opposite Hamburg, on the 22d, and will remain there all summer. This is done in obedience to ordera from the War Department. Two companies have been ordered to Hamburg.

THE NEWBURG (N.Y) WHISKY WAR The Case of Cotter and Lane. We have received the following letter in reply to a minor paragraph which was printed in THE

to a minor paragraph which was printed in The Chicago Tribuns as month ago. The paragraph tself appearing in the body of the letter:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 474 Fulton street, July 5, 1876.—On the 24th of June last you published as an editorial paragraph the following:

"The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Temperance Brotherhood are just at present in a condition of extreme disgust. They employed man, ciliver Cotter and John Lane, to contain evident against expected of in the morning in the full spirit of the remains illusor dealers violating the excise laws. The way as the teared of in the morning in the full spirit of the group of the spirit of the contents of the teapor for gin."

I am instructed by the Brotherhood to write you in regard to the item. when he mistook the contents of the teapot for gin."

I am instructed by the Brotherhood to write you in regard to the item. It is so utterly untrue and disgusting in lies that it does not contain a single word of truth about our agents, Oliver Cotter or John Lane, or in regard to the Brotherhood. No such case has existed. Mr. Cotter is our principal agent. He has our entire confidence, and has never given us reason to suspect such folly. It is scarcely possible to say anything too severe in comment upon the wretched taste that induced the writer to pen such a lying slander, and I trust that you will at once make the best reparation you can by publishing this denial, and writing editorially the fact that your paper has been unjustly and wickedly used to serve the devil instead of the truth in this case. The Brotherhood is doing a noble work, not in Brooklyn alone, but in the neighboring towns. They have the respect and confidence of the citizens, and desire to stand before the people everywhere with a pure and unstained record. Respectfully yours, JAMES MONTON, Chairman of Law Committee, Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches.

The paragraph complained of in the above let-

The paragraph complained of in the above let-ter was condensed from an article of greater length and more detail, printed in an Eastern newspaper of a date near that period, but the name of the paper has escaped the writer of the paragraph in question. We had no knowledge of the subject at that time other than that in the Eastern paper, and had no desire then, nor have now, to do an injustice to these gentlemen or their employers. We had no acquaint-ance with them,—in fact, had never heard of

burg Datey Journal, or the Eth and 13th of June, under the caption of "Newburg's Whisky-War." The charge against Mr. Mapes was that of selling liquor on Sunday, May 28, and the testimony is very voluminous, filling five or six columns of the two issues of that paper before us. The trial of Mr. Mapes commenced before the Board of Excise at Newburg on Monday morning, June 12. Oliver Cotter was the first witness called by the prosecution, and testified that "he went into Mr. Mapes' saloon on Sunday morning, May 28, between S and 9 o'clock, purchased two drinks of Bourbon whisky of Mr. Mapes and paid for it; that he took some in his mouth to satisfy himself what it was, and that the rest went on the floor—none of it down his throat." Upon cross-examination he testified in part as follows:

follows:

It was the first liquor I had that morning; had tasted considerable the night before; when I went there I was not suffering from what I had taken the night before.

I went there for the purpose of catching this man in a violation of the Excise law; I did not go there to induce him to violate the law; I was not employed to go there; went there because I volunteered to go; did not get paid for going there; got some money to meet my expenses with.

I was not under the inducace of liquor when I visited Mapes' saloon; I have not been under the inducace for one year and four months; I only tasted the liquor, and spit out the rest.

John Lane, the second witness, in his direct

der the influence for one year and four months; I only tasted the liquor, and spit out the rest.

John Lane, the second witness, in his direct examination corroborated Cotter's testimony as to the occurrences in the saloon on that Sunday morning. Upon his cross-examination, he testified that he was in the business of advocating temperance, and that he went to Newburg at Mr. Cotter's request, to assist him. He also "tasted of whisky, but did not swallow it." The night before "he had tasted considerable liquor, having been around in eight or ten places; on the Saturday night we called for beer in several places, and took a swallow or two; don't think I drank as much as an ordinary glass of beer all the evening." Mr. Cotter, being recalled, testified:

In one place I called for Ilquor three times; I

called, testified:
In one place I called for liquor three times; I tasted only once; on several occasions asked others up to drink in order to carry out my mission; did nothing to show proprietors that I was not drinking; have paid for as many as eight or ten drinks at time.

ap to drink in order to carry out my mission; did nothing to show proprietors that I was not drinking; have paid for as many as eight or ten drinks at a time.

The prosecution rested its case with these two witnesses, and the defense then introduced its cestimony. Mr. Algxander R. Taylor, a citizen of Newburg, testified that Cotter and Lane came into Mr. Hanmore's store and asked for something to drink. Hanmore refused, but they begged for the liquor so importunately that at last he treated them. "They took two good square drinks, and they didn't put it in any spittoons or water-pitchers either." After the drinks they insisted upon another, and then asked if they could not have some on Sunday, Mr. Hanmore replying in the negative. Before the witness left, he thought from their actions that Cotter and Lane were drunk.

Michael Cashman, who was present at the time, testified: "They acted like persons under the indiuence of liquor." On the second day of the trial, Samuel Bernheim, a witness for the defense, swore that he saw Cotter and Lane drinking in a saloon; that they treated him, and that they were intoxicated. William Grossman testified to seeing them drinking lager-beer in a saloon on the evening of May 27. Hugh M. Hays, a saloon-keeper, testified that the was in Cotter's employ when the latter was keeping a bar-room and liquor-store in Brooklyn, and that at that time he was informed Mr. Cotter's character was not good, an allegation of thieving and smuggling having been made against him by one Foley. Jonn Bomberger swore that they drank lager-beer in his place. John James Wilson, who was in Hanmore's saloon on the night of the 27th, "saw them take apple whisky and drink it; they took good horns, too." Upon his cross-axammation he swore that Cotter appeared to be intoxicated; that Lane sang an Irish song; and that Cotter and Lane dined with him on the 27th; that he saw them two or three times on the latter was the drunkest.

The prosecution, in rebuttal, called the Rev. John Quincy Adams, who testified that

CANADIAN NEWS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAT, July 28.—The shipment of cattle to Liverpool is now being carried on extensively by shippers in this port. The steamship Dominion salled to-day with 116 head of cattle

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CIGAR, NOTION, AND VARIETY STORE, IN A good location, for sale cheap on account of poor health. 403 Cottage Grove-av. A PIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY, RECEIPTS \$140 PE Week: also grocery store for sale. L. P. SWIF SON, 70 Dearborn-st.. R.com 14.

A NY ONE WISHING TO STEP INTO A GOOD.

A NY ONE WISHING TO STEP INTO A GOOD.

A NY ONE WISHING TO STEP INTO A GOOD.

A NY ONE WISHING TO STEP INTO A GOOD.

A NY ONE WISHING TO STEP INTO A GOOD.

A NY ONE WISHING TO SEP INTO A GOOD.

BY THE WASHING TO A GOOD.

COUTH HOLE, corner Washington and Elizabeth-sis.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE-AT A GREAT BARGING—Mest market, 634 Madison-st. Inquire at 638 West Madison. This is an excellent chance for the right man, as the owner is not a market man. Bent cheap.

right man, as the owner is not a market man. Rent cheap.

FOR SALE—\$350 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS I saloon in the business part of the city, either to be kept on or moved sway. Inquire 88 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE EUROPEAN RES.

LOR SALE—OR RENT—THE EUROPEAN RES.

LOR SALE—LIVERY STARLE AND STOCK IN the City of Freeport, ill. 10 business established twenty years, or will sell the stock and rent the stable, or sell an interest to both. Reasons for selling, declining health, Correspondence solicted. Address S. F.

TAYLOR, Freeport, ill.

FOR SALE—IN THE YOUNG AND THEST. NO.

TAYLOR, Freeport, III.

FOR SALE-IN THE YOUNG AND THEEL NO CITY of Lincoln, III., a good confectionery store and bakery, established ten yours, and doing a paying business of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum; terms reasonable. Lincoln is a city of 7,000, rapidly growing. Splendid opportunity to enter this business. Address P. O. Box 519 Lincoln, III.

P. O. Box 5f9 Lincoln, III.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DRUGGISTS STOCK, with fixtures, soda fountain, and the good will of a long-established drug store, with prescription file of 2,0,0 proscriptions, in Moline, the most thriving town of Western Illinofs, together with the lease of a well-located store. The stock must be sold within thirty days to close out an estate. For particulars address P. O. Box 1333, Moline; III. POR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED TEA AND coffee store, good stock; will sell cheap for cash only if taken in a few days small capital required; reason for selling, owner called away to engage in other busitess. Call at 310 West Indians—8.

OR SALE—THE LARGEST AND BEST MARKET on the West Side, in the best locality on Madison-t. No one need answer without cash. K 56, Tribune

TOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM SALOON.

Cheap for cash, well stocked; to be sold on account of sickings. Inquire at 98 West Randolph-st.

TOR SALE—SALOON 588 SOUTH JEFFELSON-ST., corner Wright, fixtures, pool table, liquors, good busine a stand; sickness the cause of sale.

TOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER-SALOOR; also good for a lunch room. Inquire at 1861/6 south Clark-st. South Clark-st.

I WILL SELL MY HALF-INTEREST IN A STOCK of general merchaudise, cash trade, casablished for eight years in two-story brick, 100 feet long; involces over \$10,00 t terms part cash down, balance on time with good security. Address Lock-Box 13, Marsellies.

III.

I WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash, if taken within two days, the bost-located market in the city. Address B 50, Tribune office. I HAVE & FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT THAT must be sold or exchanged, it will hay to investigate this. D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolpa-st., Room 9. HAVE A FRIST-CLASS RESTAURANT THAT
I must be sold or exchanged without delay. D. W.
ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Roome.
NOTICE—AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STATE
and Territorial rights for the Excelsion KeroseneOll Cook-Stove. Headquarters, J. 1RVING, 108 and 110
South Halsted-st.

South Halsted-at.

WANTED-A GENT EMAN AND WIFE TO TAKE
a parity frumshed house on faulans av.. south of
Thirty-first-st. Boarders now more than sufficient to
make it self-sustaining. For terms eldress D 10,
Tribune office. Will, SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN \$000 STOCK, with business clearing me \$200 cash monthly. Room 45 Ashland Block, Bandolph and Clark-sts. \$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A LONG ES-tablished oash business that will support more than two familes. To Lasalle-st., Room 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE PROPERTY of her late husband—an elegant top buggy, harness, and Hambletonian horse, of years of age, warranted sound and kind, free from spot and blemish, and trotted last season in 3:40 t size, one top phaseion and small horse and harness, sold together or separate—at a sucrifice, and no horse jockey need apply: a trial of two days given. To be seen at 518 Wabash-av.

fice, and no horse jockey need apply; a trial of two days given. To be seen at 518 Wabash-av.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays-Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, as Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses soid under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARnesses, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a.m., at WREN & CO.'S. 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

A T372 WEST MADISON ST., YOU CAN GET CHEAP Afor cash a new full rig, horse, harness, pheaton; horse gentle for ladies. Address bt Labalie-st., Room 38.

DUGGIES AND BUSINESS WAGONS, PAINTING and repairing, first-class work (all seasoned stock). MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st.

POR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, or would exchange for good family horse. LEROY 4AYNE'S stable, 144 Michigan av.

POR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, Or would exchange for good family horse. LEROY 4AYNE'S stable, 144 Michigan av.

POR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, Or Would exchange for good family horse. LEROY 4AYNE'S stable, 144 Michigan av.

POR SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, AND SALE—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, OF WOULD TRADE FOR COVERED buggy) a good mare 7 years old. J. D., 167 West Harrison-st. Harrison-st.

TOR SALE—I LIGHT-SECOND-HAND DELIVERY

Wayon; also one half spring wagon; very cheap, at
208 South Canal-st.

TOR SALE—A VERY FINE THOROUGHBRED 6
Year-old mare of first-class pedigree; fine trotting
action and promise of high speed. Turfmen should see
her. Address C 60, Tribune office. her. Address C 60, Tribune office.

HAVE ONE OF THE BEST ROAD HORSES IN
The city; can trot in 3 minutes or better; periccity
sound and safe for any lady to drive. Also, a first-class
trotting wagon, nearly new. I wish to exchange for a
faster horse. Call after 2 p. m. at 147 Wabash-av.,
second floor, or address H 39, Tribune office. I WILL SELL CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAE-tons, etc., without regard to cost, to close out stock, 10 and 12 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av. H. B. HILL. WANTED-TO PURCHASE FOR PART CASH
and clear lots, a new or nearly new carriage, approved make and style. Address with description and
prices, F46. Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELT-FURNISHdef front room, with board for gentleman and
wife or two gentlemen; terms very rea-carbie.

177 Foon; also, hall room, with or without board,
Modern improvements.

338 West Washington-St.—Leffy Desiraboard; references required.

705 MONROE-ST.—Fine south FRONT Builte
modern improvements; private family; charges low.

Senth Side.

76 FAST VAN BUREN-ST., FEAR STATE—
Board for ladies or gentlemen. \$4 to \$5 per week,
with use of plano.

481 Waßash-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFURgentlemen.

599 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM With board. COOD BOARD IN FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, PLEAS-ant location South Side, will be exchanged for genta' clothing. Address I 79, Tribune office. NEVADA ROTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. near Monros-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 to \$ per day, \$6 to \$8 per week; day board, \$4.50.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT Almer, with board, in a private family who set a good table, east Clark-st, and south Chicago-av. Address F 9, Tribune office. 9. Tribune office.

BOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN WHO WILL GIVE A good Cytopeedis in exchange. Address, stating price and location, I so, Tribune office.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR IMCOM patibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Anidavity sufficient proof. Residence immagrial. Fee after decree. 8. & MARVYN, Room 8, 85 Washing con-st. Chleago, Ili R. S. MARYYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Unicago, in Divorces Legally AND QUINTLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Rasidence not material. Fee after decree. Bear for preferences address G. R. SIMS, 67 Ashinad Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED to every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree 12 years experience. A. GOJDRIGH, 124 Dearmorn-55. Books.

FOR SALE—A FULL TURKET MOROCCO SET OF "Picturesque America," how; e.icap as dirt; als set unbound. Address E 49, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

OUT BEAL ESTATE

TOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 148 Madi-son of the control of t

front, on Park's v., half block of Union Park; half-value.

\$4.500—4 new ortagon-front brick dwellings and lots on Jackson-st. cast of Leaviti; \$51.000 down.

\$4.500—8plendid 6-room cottage and lot, \$51190, east front, on Walsath-sv. between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Great ourgetn.

\$1.300—800c 7-room cottage, lot 347120, with barn, south front, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cleero-courf, one block west of Western-sv. A. baryain.

\$500—(ash—6-room cottage, lot, and barn, No. 312 North Ashland-sv. corner lost peiter than routing.

\$1,300—600d. cottage, barn, and lot 282100, on northwest corner Taylor and Cypress-sts.

TOR SALE—
7.00—Lot 25x85 with building, south front, on Jackson-sa, between State and Dearborn-sta. This is naif value. Cail at once this is a bargain.
51.600—Nice residence lot 25x125, on Thirty-sixth-st, between State and Wabash-av. (Clear.) Want all cash. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st. cash. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 148 Madison-et.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW
contral business blocks paying 10 per cent net; a
rare chance for capitalists to invest; only principals
need apply. JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-at.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCALITY
on west Side; to 323125 feet; also house, lot, and
stable on West Side; lot 33145 198; also
and lots, dry goods, or graceries, horses and carriage,
for equity; interest 8 per cent. Address 197, Tribune
office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—\$100, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHI Duys a beautiful grove lot, 25:172, as Glencoe, Ct cago's best lake-shore suburb; high, rich rolling lan and commanding a charming view of Lake Michiga first-class improvements, convenient to stationa, daily trains, fare only 10% cents; cheapest property market, and shown free. CHARLES MILLER (forme ly with Ira Brown), 86 Washington-st., Room 2. TOR SALE—A FEW LOTS IN CULVER & JOHN-BON's Addition to Glence (in Sec. 7) for \$75 each. A. A. BARNES, ROOM 7 Olis Block.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT,
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent brain
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4. POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TWO-STORY house with good well and cistern, lot 100x150, oer ner, convenient to school, store, depot, and church, for \$2,007. Free fare to see property. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block. COB SALE-LOTS, BLOCKS, OR ACRES, AD-It joining Guiver & Johnson's Addition to Glenfor for \$800 per a re, and you can make 10 lot a to the acre I also have a few lots in Guiver & Johnson's Addition to Glenoce which I will sell for \$70 cach. The railroad fare to Glenoce is 85 cents and 85 cents back, but by purchasing 100 rides you can get them for 21 cents. IR&BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND 4 lots at Park Ridgs, \$1,500; 2-story is-room new frame with 2 lots, same place, \$1,500; 7-room cottage and lot at Evansios, \$1,000; a good plano taken towards one of the above. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4. Room 4.

FOR SALE-LOTS \$3 EACH; I HAVE PLACED IN

my hands 100 lots within two blocks of depot, to be
sold as above; owner must have money; will sell any
number wanted, JAS. ALLEN, 145 Clark-st.,

Room 24.

TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS—NEW TWO-story houses, complete; near depot, school, side-walk; on easy monthly payments; house and 50-foot los for \$500, \$1,000, and \$1,250; 8 miles from city limits; lo-cent trains. T. C. Hill., 4 Lakesids Building. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FOR FIRST-CLASS city property, a fine body of improved land in Mills County, in., the best in the State, owned by parties retiring from the stock business. J. H. KERLER, 165 Clarg-st

RENT-A 10-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER for \$25, 628 Madison-st., Union Park. Keys next west. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT-BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN
Park; 10 rooms, in good order; all conveniences;
low rent. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-COTTAGE 8 ROOMS AND LOT ON Exam-av. between Forty-fifth and Forty-fifth sis., \$15: cottage 12 require and 16t on Langley-aw, between Forty-second and Forty-third-sis, \$201 No. 114 South Park-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sis., \$40. JAMES H. Hill., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, CORNER Throop and Van Buren-sta; also rooms for house keeping or sleeping. MACLEOD, 294 West Washing-ton-st. Suburban.

TO RENT-AT WINNETKA-HOUSE 10 ROOMS barn, large bennery, 5 acres of garden, partly plant ed with evergreens, shade trees, etc. beautiful place looking over Lake Michigan. Call at 78 Dearborn-st. Room 21. Room 21.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR STATION, good house partly furnished. Inquire as Room 8, northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts

TO RENT—\$18—FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE, shady yard, at Lake View, near horse-cars, to couple (without servant) the joint use with owner and wife the entire house, furniture, and horse and bugy (each keep house separately). 108 Fith-av., basement. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS IN NEVADA HO tel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st. transients, 50, 75 cents, and \$1 per day. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, Room 50. TO RENT-240 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST COR mer of Jackson, desirable rooms to good tenants modern conveniences. I her of Jackson, desirable roups to good was modern conveniences.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO 1.57 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House 304 New Dearborn-st., ablocks south of Fost-Office. TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSERREP-ing corner van Buren and LaSaile-sta. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT and back parior, suitable for a gentleman and wife: TO RENT-NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; finest location in the city, from \$5 to \$25 per menth or by the week at same rate. 15 Hubbard court, corner Wabsah-av.

TO RENT-SLEEPING ROOMS AND OFFICES, Turnished or unfarnished, good light, near Sherman House. H. T. HAGE & CO., 47 LaSalle-st., ROOM 2. Room 2.

TO RENT-SINGLE OR SUITE WITH OR WITHout board, private family of two; Washington-st.,
west of park. Address A 10, Tribune office. TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished rooms, with bath-room and clothes-presses, rent low. 108 East Washington-st., Room 21. TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BOOMS; best location in the city, by the day, week, or month, from ten to twenty months, at 101 South Clark-st., Room 11.

Room 11.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO quiet responsible parties, by a widow lady living alone. Address Less, Tribuncoffice. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.
To RENT-STORE 161 STATE-ST. INQUIRE IN the store between 12 and 2 o'clock. WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENTWANTED-TO RENT-FOR A LIMITED TIME,
y ground floor and lorfs suitable for retailing and
selling at enction a large stock of furniture and hotel
fixtures; elevator desirable; Stafe-st. or Wahash-av.
below Van Buren preferred. Apply to B. HANCOCK,
Room 8 Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, STORES, AND
offices in all parts of the city. Management of
property solicited.
JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.,
Room 4.

WANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGE, OR FLAT, OR
4 to 5 coms of occupiedhouse, of satisfactory reference, for housekeeping; convenient to street-para. Acceptable references; rent prompt; price, \$8 to \$10. Address K 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TOR EXCHANGE—MY TWO-STORY STORE 26 x60, and dwelling attached, barn, carriage-house, garden, etc., everything in good repair, trade long established and doing a successful cash business; best coner in a live, growing railrond town of 2,000 inhabitants. S. D. ALFRED, Cambridge, 134, POR EXCHANGE \$40,000 BUSINESS BLOCK FOR Evansion property; house and lot on Michigan av. for Western land. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn at TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 14, 146 TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, BOOM 14, 146
Madison-st.:

\*200.000—One of the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest double brick residences and lot 100.100 as with the finest and handsomest houses in the city.

\$12,000—Large and Brit-class planing-mill doing a good business in centre of city (clear), for good dwelling and lot or farm. Will assume some.

\$18,000—One of the best hay farms in Illinois, 3 miles from \$1. Anne, Kankakee County, 400 tons of hay, large hay press, good dwelling and barn, for city property. Will assume \$5.000.

\$35,000—All the furniture and lease of a first-class hotel of 100 rooms (clear), and doing a first-class business, for houses and lots or business property, vacant or improved. Will assume \$25,000. Here is a splendid chance for a hotel man.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. TOBIN, 146 DEARBORN—at, good improved and unimproved suburban property for Western lands.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR oily real estate, Missouri timber land, or accessible Texas land. Address M 9, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD RESIDENCE WORTH To \$5,500 for farm land is Illinois or lows worth about \$3,000, and will give time for balance on the residence.

J. H. EOFF, Agent, 14 Reaper block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT NEAR DEpon, and dining chairs, or part. Address F 18, Erbune office. oo, and dining chairs, or part. Address F 18, Tribuse office.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE—GOOD 10WA LAND for printing material. Address at ence, giving description and price. K. T. STABECK, Davis, Stephenson County, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD FARM, WITHIN 60 MILES OF Chicago, in exchange for improved city property. 134 Madison-st., Room 3. S. C. HAYES.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN THE WHITE OR finished, in exchange for first-class New York stock. Address M. G. STEVENS & CO., Philadelphia, Fa. 2.000 ACRES GOOD IOWA LAND AND PER-call quick for bargains. 13 Exchange Building. FOR SALE.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Hockkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-FOR 3 OR 4 MONTHS ONLY,
double entry bookkeeper. Give address, quality

W double entry bookkreper. Give address, qualifications, age, number of years' experience, name of former employers, and amount of wages expected. Address H SO, Tribune office.

W ANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER FOR a first-class botel; must be an excellent penman and every way worthy of condidence. Address, with reference, F 36, Tribune effice.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE CAPABLE OF laying out grounds. References required. Address S. 9. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER WITH A small amount of money to take an interest in the business. For interview address E. 9. Tribune office.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH, A GENERAL JOBber, who can do all kinds of shoeing, trim, fit, and set. Apply immediately to J. ED SNOW. Earlylle, Ill. One used to working in this section preferred. WANTED-A TINNER, AT 4738 SOUTH STATE. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-500 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS,
Michigan, and Missouri; 50 quarrymen, \$1.76 per
day; 10 sawmill hands, and 20 farms hands; free fare.
A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR RAILEOAD, farm, sawmill, or quarries; 10 coal miners; free fare, E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-at. Market-sta. AROSLII, SOUTHWEST COTHER LABORERS AND STONE-CUTTERS for government work in Wisconsin. 200 railroad laborers, wages \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. Sawmill quarry, and farm hands; free fare. Apply at Snell' Employment office. 21 West Randolph-st., C. V. SNELL, Agent. SNELL, Agent.

Wanted St. Randolph-st., C. V.

WANTED SO BAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA and Michigan, \$1.50 per day; 250 teams for Michigan, \$5.50 per day; 250 teams for Michigan, \$5.50 per day, Free Tare. 100 track-layers, \$1.75 per day, at J. H. SPERIBECK & OO. 8, 33 West Randolph-st. GOIGH-SE.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY. 46 MEN FOR gravel train, 20 for section, 30 for saw-mills; free fare; also, farm hands. E. G. HAIGHT, 280 South Water-st. WANTED-200 RAILBOAD, SAW-MILL, FARM and 50 quarry hands. Wages \$1.73 per day. Free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALEScombined, the macie platter, post-boxs. Centennial
disters, lak copying pencils, and other articles: \$5 to
\$12 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. \$12 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jacksen-st.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE \$500 A
month selling our letter-copyling took. Any one
that has a letter to write will buy it. So that
used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MASSET
HACTURING CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, III.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000
trial packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who
wish to engage permanently in the jost-paying business
in the United States. We guarantee live men. \$70 per
week during the year. Address RA 7 & CO., Chicago, III. WANTED-A GOOD PARM HAND. CALL AT 200 Desplaines-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock. WANTED—500 MEN TO SELL A NICE AND EASY-selling article. Every house wants it. Large commission. Call at once at I and 3 North Clark-st., Room 2.

Room 2.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM \$3,000 to \$6,000 to invest in a new and large-profit business. For particulars address, for two days, E 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A GROCERY STORE, FROM 15 to 18 years, with good references, at 85 North Ann-st.

W ANTED—GOLD—FIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND
sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; exclusive territory given; circulars free; sampice by mail, 20 cents. Address or call 75 East Madisonst., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator. WANTED-BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, AT 368

W Carfoll-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF
horses and do chores. MELSTED'S coffee-house
and bakery, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO RIDE AND EXERCISE A
horse one hour every evening. Apply from 6 to
To'clock, at 680 West Washington-st. WANTED—60 AGENTS FOR CHRISTIAN VOICES. 87 a day to good, lively men. Call or address 157 Madison-st., Boom 13. 137 Madison-sk., Room 13.

WANTED—FOUR MEN AS GENERAL AGENTS
In Evans-skie, Cleveland, Detroit, and Omaha.
Business strictly legitimate. A chance for energotic
men to realize from 200 to 3400 monthly, even in these
times, which can be shown. No letters answered. Call
of residence il Depuyster-sk., a little south of Van Buren and east of Halsted, from 12 to 4 p. m. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TABLE and wash dishes as 806 South Halsted-st. Come prepared to work. WANTED-HONEST, STEADY BOY, AGE 14, TO work in retail coal office from 7 till 7, wages \$2.50 per week. Bring references. 338 South Clark-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 127 Thirteenth-place. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL BOUSE work. Call at 1081 Indiana-av. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in family of three; reference required place permanent. 1420 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GOOD, SMART COOK, WASHER and ironer. 311 Forest-av., near Thirty-eighth second work, in a private family; South Side preferred Call or address, for two days, No. 104 West Marble WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1080 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Jackson at 166 West WANTED-AT ST. JAMES HOTEL, MENDOTA, two girls, one dishwasher and one to cook. Apply in person or by mail.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK, TAKE care of one child, and sew, in small family, References required. Call at 733 West Washington-st. WANTED—A COOK—MUST BE A GOOD WASHER
And ironer. Apply at 1359 Wabash-av., corner
Thirty-first-st.
WANTED—1749 WABASH-AV., CORNER THIRty-third-st., girl for general housework.
WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WAIT IN THE DINing-room, and also a young man te do general
housework and to help on the table. Clare House, 381
and 343 South Clark-3t.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND
laundress in private family. Apply, with reference, at 462 North Dearborn-8t.

WANTED—HONORABLE GIRLS AND WOMEN
'ANTED—HONORABLE GIRLS AND WOMEN
'ANTED—HONORABLE GIRLS AND WOMEN
'In ned of employment will be aided to positions in
city and country, by calling or me. It will accommodate many customers, and save much time, disappointment, and money, if you come prepared to go directly
to your places. I will notify your friends by letter of
your whereabouts. NETTA 6. ROOD, 51 Labalie-8t.

LITANTED—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Inquire at 1479 Indians-av., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT MAD ison Dining Hall, corner of Peoria and Madison-sta WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL, at 63 West Lake-st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework. Apply at 725 West Monroe-st. WANTED A GOOD MACHINE GIRL TO WOR on shop pants, at No. 143 Cornell-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO WORK ON A Wilcox & Gibbs machine and assist a dressmaker, Address, with terms, etc., K Ss, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO RUN WHEELER & WIL-son sewing machine. Inquire at 653 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. REFerences required. 110 Calumet-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY.
References required. Apply at 437 West Washington-st.

Miscellingous.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT GIRL 15 OR 1 years old for office work. Address, stating salar expected, in own handwriting, M 19, Tribune office. MISCEL LANEOUS.

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WILLIAM URBEL, MACHINIST, PLEASE SEND
me your address. CARL FILLBRANDT, 227
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lawyer, your old accounts and claims for collection: no charge until collected. Good claims
lought. Satisfactory references given. Address Box
145, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$5,000 TO \$65,000 cash, in a manufacturing business already established; profits 100 per cent; machinery and engine all in good running order; none but principals need apply. For further particulars call or address J R, No. 152 West Madison—8., third floor. PARTNER WANTED—WITH 2000 CASH IN HAND, to Join me in buying a straight business I have investigated. Hoom 9, 163 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE—WITH 2000 CASH, in a straight business now clearing \$2,000 per month. Room 2, 146 East Monroe-st. DARTNER WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS Es-tablished liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEARLY A new, must be sold. Storage and commission house 78 and 80 Yas Buren 44.

Carpers! Carpets are now arriving. We will sell carpets cheaper than any other bouse in Chicago, on time or for cash. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 758 West Madison-st. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL hoosehold furniture, much or little, on weekly or monthly payments. Sow west Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, sloves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesroome, 300 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Beckkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF KIPERIence as traveling salesman for wholesale cigar
or tobacconist funcy goods house. Address H 79,

Tirbune office, for a well.

SITUATION WANTED-TO WHOLESALE GROcers, dry-goods, or notions a gentleman with a
prart close acquaintance with merchants in Miscourt,
for a constant of the control of the control of the control
in the cloy. Address IRAVELER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH BUSIRoss man of twenty years experience, as brockreper, assistant, or salesman; no object as employment.

Address A PORTER, Brevoort House.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A STORE, OR WHERI he may be useful; good education; work hard an very cheap; best city references. B, 117 South Jeffer son st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF
SUPPRISON OF A SUPPRISON OF A SUPPRISON OF SUPPRISON OF A SUPPRISON

office.

Conchimen, Teamstere, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a Norwagian who understands the business; reference given if required. Address Clux Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY B 40 Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family as coachman; four year apperience; and obliging. Good references gives. Address I a Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-TO EXPERENT PIRSTclass pork and provision arm or first-class cannedmeat firm; have at present as A I connection through
Michigan and Canada with packers, jobbers, and
grocers. High references. E is, Tribute office. STUDATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A person who can make herself useful as children's maid or second girl; best reference as swring girl. As dress #46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; willing to amist is light housewerk; no objection to the country. Call as or address 334 west Washington-et. SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRESSMAKER AND

CITUATION WANTED BY A CABINET MAKE from England; either manufacturing or reneiring, day or piece; work in any city or town from Chicaga, address F. St. Firbune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDE GIRL TO to do light general housework or second work. Good references given. Please dail for two thys as No. 138 Wesson 3.7. Weston 45.

CITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GRIL OR TO Stake care of children, or general housework is a small ramily. Call at 366 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A VERY COMPETENT and reliable young woman te de second work and sewing; neat saver by hand or machine; would assist with the care of children. E 25. Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Canadian girl to do second work and sowing. Best city reference gives. Please call for two days at 60 Townsend st. CITUATION WANTED-BY TWO PROTESTANT SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO PROTESTANT SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO PROTESTANT SITIA one as cook, the other as nurse or to do second work. Reference gives. 12 Areade-court.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO PROTESTANT SITIA one as cook, the other as nurse or to do second work. Reference gives. 12 Areade-court.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO FIRST-CLASS SITIA one to cook, wash, and from, and the other for second work; both fully competent; first-class references. Please call at 21 West Erie-se. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or cocking in a private family. Call at 591 Calemet-av., basemen SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in a small private family. Call at se Wessen-st., North Side. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOR family; Wast Side preferred. Call at 525 West Folks.t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIBL. TO DO Shousework in private family; Wast Side preferred. Call at 525 West Folks.t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIBL. TO DO Tribuse of the competition of Tribuse office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Go do bousework in a respectable family. Country preferred, Call as ISE Euron-st.

CITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR BOARD—ing-bouse by a first-class meat and pastry cook, in dity or country. Call as 418 whash-ay.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO gracers housework in respectable private family. Call to-day at 89 Adams-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, one as cook and the other to do

Nurees. SITUATION WARTED-BY A NURSE GIRL TO Stake care of children. Can as 25 East Huron-sk Good references.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or to do light housework: has good reference it needed. Call, for two days, as 500 Michigan-sv.

SITUATION WARTED-BY A WOMAN TO TAKE Care of an invalid or nurse a hady in confinement. Call or address 165 West Weshington-sk.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-REOFENED AGAIN ON
the South Side.—Mrs. A. I. BALKAM Will continue to serve in public by way or good help at 78 Rapi
Adams st., between State and Dearborn-sts. SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S. 206 West Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av. CITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BAKER'S GREAT Northwesters Female Employment offices, patrop-tized by all first-class families and servants 4,16 Wabash-sv., and 60 State-st., corner Kandolph in basement.

Miscellameous.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A WIDOW LADY TO
S work part of the time for her board. Call at the
south Waterst. WOODMAN BROS.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS Private office, 120 Handonds, etc., at Launder, etc., and etc., at Launder, etc., on real estate worth \$20,000 to \$25,000. Address L 6, Tribute office.

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I panes city real estate, and all good collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 187 South Clarkes, Hoom 44.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO, 185 Lessale-8.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS, ON COLLIBATED TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS, ON COLLIBATED TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$28.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$28.

COL 187 AND TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$28.

LYMAN & JACKSON, SPORTSAN Block.

PERSONS NEEDING MONEY ON MERCHAMDISE OF furniture, can make advantageous arrangements for the funds with THOMAS & HILL, 189 Dearborn-S.

PERSONS NEEDING MONEY ON MERCHAMDISE OF BURNT.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER 8 PER CENT. -- MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER 84,000, on improved city property; low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 100 Washington-st. \$500 \$1,000, OR \$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OF Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND \$500. \$1,000. OR \$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHI \$500. eago property at current rates. ADOL! HELLE, 180 Dearborn st., Boom 19. \$50.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY in sums from \$1,000 and upwards. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-si.

CABINET ORGANS BY SURDETT, SMITH, SPANG,
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catalogue prices. H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. Catalogue prices. B. T. MARTIN, 184 State-8.

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R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

SEWING MACHINES. A LL KINDS—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, embracing fifteen different makers; have attachments, are in perfect order, and will be sold at about one-Chird regular price; satisfaction guaranteed or mon-sy refunded at GEO. F. GORRE & CO. S. S. Wahash-ay. SINGER OFFICE OF A. MELCHERT, 200 WEST Madhon-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, reated, exchanged, and repaired.

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## The Tribune

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TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUDE forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, jor \$1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

Exposition Building---Crystal Garden.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade Cort. Afternoon and evening. South Park Pavilion. ner Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenu

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 89%.

Cloudy weather, areas of rain, and slight changes of temperature may be expected in the Upper Lake region to-day.

According to a Vienna dispatch to the Paris Temps, the municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for the mobilization of the army at a moment's notice. An odor of sulphur and saltpetre can be detected in this announce-

ALLAN TAYLOR CAPERTON, United States enator from West Virginia, died in Washington yesterday of a disease engendered by the recent severe heated term. Mr. CAPER-Ton took his seat in the Senate March 4. 1875, and his term of service would have expired in 1881. He was a member of the Confederate States Senate up to the close of the War in 1865, and died at the age of nearly 66 years.

Affairs in Roumania are rapidly approa ing a crisis, with every indication that this powerful province will soon cast its strength on the side of the insurgents. The cable announces that 25,000 Roumanian troops are massed on the Danube frontier in an attitude so threatening as to have drawn a large force of Turks to guard the opposite bank. The impossibility of preventing a conflict between these opposing armies is too evi-dent to admit of a doubt that before many days elapse the Eastern war will have as sumed a more serious phase than heretofore. Already the integrity of Roumanian territory has been violated by small parties of Turkish pillagers from the main army, and a general engagement is apprehended.

The arguments in the impeachment trial were concluded yesterday, and the case now remains for the final consideration and action of the Senate. - From the tenor of Mr. CAR PENTER's argument it is evident that BEL-KNAP's hopes of acquittal, or, more properly speaking, of a failure to con-vict, are based upon the probability with the minority on the question of jurisdiction, and who took the ground that the Senate could not impeach an officer whose resignation had been tendered and accepted prior to the adoption of articles of impeachment, will for that reason refuse to vote on the question of guilt, and thereby prevent the two-thirds vote necessary to conviction. This result is considered not at

Advices from Gen. CROOK's camp on the South Fork of the Tongue River are received up to July 23. The main body of the enemy is believed to have taken to the Big Horn Mountains, about 30 or 40 miles from Crook's present camp. That officer will not await the arrival of TERRY's command before making an attack, but with his force of 1,400 men will probably move on the Indians as soon as TERRY is near enough at hand to be in readiness to co-operate and follow up, the presumption being that the Indians will make a stand against one of the columns, while they would be likely to retreat before the united forces of Chook and TERBY and thus avoid a decisive engagement. The death of Mr. L. P. RICHARDSON, a correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, is announced from Cheyenne. The body was found scalped and riddled with bullets.

The subject of the town assessments was again brought into prominent notice yesterday by means of a conference between the Committee on Equalization, the County-Attorney, the South Town Assessor, and a number of bankers. The matter has been thus far laid before the Committee only in the form of complaints of excessive assess only complaint of insufficient assessment being lodged against the West Side Gas Company. The Committee were advised by the County-Attorney that in the absence of complaints that specified assessments are too low the valuation could only be increased by throwing out the entire return of the Assessor and ordering the work done over again, and the Committee discussed the propriety of this course respecting the South Town. It is intimated that complaints of inadequate assessments in the cases of the capital stock of several banks will be filed with the Committee to-

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and most of them were steadier. Provisions were dull. Mess pork closed 15@20c per brl lower, at \$18.45 for August and \$18.57½ for September. Lard closed unchanged, at \$10.77½ for August and \$10.90 for September. Meats were steadier, at 7½c for boxed shoulders, 9½c for was more active. Wheat closed 1c lower, at was more active. Wheat closed lo lower, at 90 to for July and 91 to for August. Corn closed to higher, at 45 to cash or seller August Oats closed to higher, at 29 to for August and 29 to for September. Rye was quiet at 54 \$655. Barley closed firmer, at 70c for September. Hogs were fairly active, but closed weak. Sales were reported at \$6.15\$

with sales at \$2.25@5.20. Sheep were firm at \$3.00@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold yould buy \$111.87 in greenbacks at the

The murder of a police officer yesterday by one of a gang of burglars who were apprehended in the prosecution of their work in the northwestern division of the city should excite the police force and those in charge of it to the most vigorous efforts in following up the thieves now in Chicago. The dangerous classes, well known to the Superintendent of Police and many of his dinates, should be prosecuted and harassed by constant and repeated arrests for vagrancy when no more specific charge can be brought against them, and they should receive no consideration at the hands of the Police Magistrate. The amount of burglary and house-breaking, as well as the operations of the sneak-thieves and the pil-laging of unoccupied houses, have increased rially during the last few months. Crime is bred in hard times, and the increase can only be prevented by an increased vigilance on the part of those intrusted with the protection of the public safety. Yesterday's tragedy serves to show how desperate the thieves have grown, and it ought to induce the Judges and officers of the Criminal Courts to enforce the severest penalties provided by law for all offenses committed

The Common Council yesterday completed its work of retrenchment in the matter of salaries, the result being the adoption of a schedule of reductions, applying both to the ompensation and to the number of employes to be retained, that will go far to reore confidence and place the financial affairs of the city upon a more satisfactory basis. The reductions as finally agreed upon cut down the expenses of the various departments as follows: Fire Department, 25 per cent; Police Department, 25 per cent. of which 15 per cent is taken from salaries and 10 per cent obtained from the discharge of a portion of the force; Board of Public Works, 50 per cent, to be made in such manner as the Board shall determine : Board of Education, 25 per cent in salaries, besides dispensing with the teaching of music and drawing in the public schools Public Library, 30 per cent in salaries; and corresponding reductions are made in the salaries of employes in the Comptroller's office, of the Police Court Justices and Clarks, and in the entire abolition of the useless and expensive offices of City Assessor and Tax Commissioner. The thoroughness and impartiality with which the majority of the Council have prosecuted the work of retrenchment are worthy of all commendation.

That strangely incongruous gathering at

Springfield has as yet done nothing in the

way of harmonizing the many opposing elements of which it is composed. any way, an immense amount of magnanim ity bubbling up from the heterogene mass, which is wonderful when we consider the poverty upon which it is all based. The ndent-Greenback-Inflation-Singleton crowd slap their pockets proudly, and offe to deliver up their 75,000 votes to the Democrats if the latter will adopt their Stat ticket,-the rag-men liberally agreeing to allow the Democrats the exalted privilege of voting the Cooper electoral ticket. But this astounding liberality is not looked upon with any degree of favor by the straight-out Northern wing of the Confederates. They even go so far as to hint that the offer of voters tendered by the Softs is nothing but a straw bid, and that the Corporal has not yet been born who would deem it an honor to command the small following which the least, great unanimity in one direction, and that is in the line of willing candidates. The war-horse sort don't seem to take worth a nickel, and so they have hit upon several new converts, among whom are ex-Gov. PALMER and Gen, FARNSWORTH. The former was taken up in solemn caucus, held to view for a moment, and dropped for obvious reasons. FARNSWORTH is said to still hold his head above the tide, but what change of circumstances may take place today it is impossible to foretell. At present, looking over the whole field, it seems most probable that the Convention will leave the Softs to their own devices, and nominate a straight-out ticket. Two things are certain, and these are, STEWARD will not be swallowed by the Democrats, nor will the latter give the price set upon the Inflationists' men in

THE SILVER-COINAGE QUESTION

Mr. KELLEY has a bill before the House of Representatives providing for the recoinage of American silver dollars, and declaring them a legal-tender for any debt, public or private. The Committee on Mines and Mining have a bill also before the House which provides that, on the deposit at the mints of gold or silver bullion, gold or silver notes may be issued to the depositor, the gold to be computed at its coinage value, and the silver at the rate of 420 grains standard silver to the dollar, less the charges for coinage. The coin or fine mint bars shall be kept at the mints and Sub-Treasuries to redeem these notes on demand; that these coin notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, and the coin (gold and silver) shall be a legal-tender for all debts due the United States, except where gold is specified. We are not aware that there are any debts due by the United States specifically payable in gold; the requirements are that they be paid "in coin." The new 5 per cent bonds are, on their face, made payable "in coin of the standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin." A brief statement of the history of American silver coinage may aid in under standing the present status of the whole

In 1792 the silver dollar was made the unit of Federal money, and was to weigh 416 grains, of 894-100 fineness, the smaller coins all in proportion. This remained unchanged until 1837, when the French standard of fineness, 900-1000, was adopted for all the gold and silver coins; the weight of the silver dollar was then changed to 412½ grains, and the lesser silver coins in proportion. In 1853, gold and silver being then both lega tenders for any amount, the relations of the two metals stood about 15½ to 1, and our silver coin was in the proportion of 16 to 1. and was worth more as bullion for export than it was for coin. Congress then, by act Feb. 21, 1853, fixed the weight of the silver half-dollar, reducing it from 206‡ grains to 192 grains, and the smaller coins in proportion. The mint ceased coining for individuals, and the profit on the coinage was received by the Government. It then made this fractional silver coin a legal-tender only to the amount of \$5. The silver dollar, however, was not changed, either as to weight or as a legal-tender. The silver dollar was, at the value of silver at that time,

two half-dollars. But the coinage of the dollar, for obvious reasons, ceased.

The American silver dollar, of the weight

of 4122 grains, continued a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, until Feb. 12, 1873, when the Coinage acts of the United States were consolidated and revised. This act provides that the gold dollar, weighin 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value. Th other gold coins contain a proportionally greater weight, and are all legal-tender to any unt. The silver coins are a " trade do lar," weighing 420 grains; a half-dollar, weighing 192.9 grains; and quarters and dimes, proportionate in weight to the half-dollar. The old American silver was thereby dropped from the list of American coins, and all coins save those enumerated are prohibited. The silver coinage is a legal-tender only to the amount of \$5.

It will be seen by this that the American silver dollar weighing 412\frac{1}{2} grains was a legal-tender for all amounts from 1792 to 1873, or over eighty years. There was no particular reason in 1873 for demonetizing the standard silver dollar, and there were but few persons in the country who knew that such an act had passed, until the subse quent decline in the value of silver; and there is no reason now why it should not be restored, and made a legal-tender. The value of silver per standard ounce in England in 1851 was 61 pence; it ranged from 61 to 612 pence until 1859, when it stood at 62 pence. It fell to 603 in 1860, and closed in 1872 at 604. Since then the prices have been: 1873, 591; 1874, 581; 1875, 562. Since January last it has been as low times as 49 pence, and is now at 51.

The bills before Congress provide for th

coinage of dollars at the old standard of 4125 grains, or at the increased weight of 420 grains, and to make them legal-tenders as lollars. A few days ago we commented upon the statement of Gen. GARFIELD that to make silver a legal-tender to discharge the interest on the public debt in silver at the present standard of coinage as dishonest and we so think now. When Congress, in 1853, debased the silver coin, it very properly took away from it its previous character as a egal-tender. But it left the standard dollar legal-tender as before. That dollar had been a legal-tender for sixty-eight years before the War, and every debt, public and private, contracted between 1792 and 1873 was legally payable in dollars of that standard. In looking over the various acts creating public debts, there is no provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, or the interest thereon, in gold. In every instance the contract is to pay "in coin" of the United States. We repeat what we said a few days ago, that it would be dishonest to compel creditors to accept in payment of debts money not known at the time of the creation of the debt, or not then, because of its lack of value, a legal-tender. But the American silver dollar was the unit of value from 1792 to 1873, covering the whole period in which the Governmental debt of all kinds was contracted, and was a legal-tender to any amount during the same period. We see no wrong, morally or legally, in restoring the silver dollar in its ancient weight, or to the increased weight of the trade dollar, and making it a legal-tender, as it has been since the foundation of the Gov. ernment. Of course we do not think it either dvisable or honest to make the present subsidiary silver change a legal-tender beyond

the sum of \$5. The value of silver is not likely to remain at its present decline. The President has signed the bill directing the coinage of \$50,-000,000 of the smaller coins to serve as change in place of the fractional currency. more, can be readily absorbed by the coun try. This fact alone will have a tendency to increase the value of silver. It will equal more than one year's production of our mines. If, in addition to this, the coinage of silver dollars of an increased weight and made a legal-tender be authorized, its effect on the value of silver will be decided. In 1850, when gold declined in value in proportion to silver, France, which then had an abundance of silver, purchased the depreciated gold, made it a legal-tender, and reaped the large resulting profit. It is moreover hardly possible to demonstize silver unless it be done universally. So long as one, two, or half-a-dozen nations adhere to it as the standard, or as a joint standard, the demonetization must be more or less in complete everywhere. Silver is now a large American product, whose production may possibly be extended beyond its present limits. We also produce gold, and produce it in connection with the silver. A partial suspension of the product of silver, and an increased product of gold, will at any time bring the relative values of the two metals nearer their standard average proportions of 15 or 154 to 1. In this view, the legislation of Congress on this question, should either of these bills pass, will have a material effect in increasing the value of silver and removing

the objections to its being a legal-tender. The capital of the latest political Utopia that has been discovered is located at Flora, in this State, and the apostles of the new sect have organized under the name of "Log-Rollers." They have modified somewhat the original Utopia discovered by Sir THOMAS More, where the Government owned all the property, and the inhabitants endeavored to divide the labor and happiness of life on equitable principles, and merely propose that the Government shall advance them money enough to lift their mortgages and free them from debt. This is not so unreasonable as might appear at first, since they are willing and desirous that the Government should nanufacture the money to be advanced to them; the only expense, therefore, that the Government assumes is the cost of making the greenbacks. This being a Government for the people, the scheme would be a very gracious and generous act toward that por-tion of the population who are enjoying the benefits of other people's property and money, and want to be relieved of the necessity of returning it; but, as this is also a Government by the people, who sooner or later have to contribute all the money it spends, those people who have loaned money and those who are out of debt may not develop the magnanimity to contribute the necessary funds for paying off the debts of the others.

These latter-day Utopians, like all their redecessors, have no time, of course, to run lown their doctrines and ideas to a logical result. If they could do this they wouldn't be Utopians. It may be a kindness to do it for them. They propose that the Government shall lift all mortgages on private property, not exceeding \$10,000 each, that were nade between 1861 and 1871; and manufachowever, was not changed, either as to weight or as a legal-tender. The silver dollar was, at the value of silver at that time, worth as bullion over 7 per cent more than

into 8.65 bonds. This, it must be admitted, would not be a very profitable transaction for the Government (that is, the people who are out of debt and pay the taxes), since it would be lending money at one rate and then borrowing it back at a rate nearly double. Nor can any good reason be advanced, even by Utopians, why the advances of Government moneys should be limited to \$10,000, and the mortgages made in the ten years between 1861 and 1871. The fact is, that the greatest distress is felt by those who owe more than \$10,000 and those who have been the special sufferers since the panic of 1873. It will not do, then, to limit these Government benefits. And, indeed, so long is the money is to be manufactured for the purpose, a few millions more or less cannot be counted as of much importance.

To carry out the Utopian solution of the

present financial problem, it will be neces-sary for the Government to issue, we will say, about four thousand millions of dollars r considerably more than double the pres ent national debt. When this money shall have been put out, and the Utopians who are now in debt shall have thus onestly and manfully discharged their obigations to the men whose property they old, they will be as free and buoyant as nountain air. They will not care to burder heir minds nor contract their resources by paying 2 per cent interest to the Govern nent, or by repaying the principal which t would be unreasonable for the Governmen to expect anything of the kind, since it only manufactured the stuff in the first place at a comparatively small cost. Besides, a very natural solution of the difficulty presents it self at this stage of the proceedings. The people to whom the money was originally dvanced will not have it to return, and so, as it will have passed out of the hands of those for whose benefit it was manufactured and issued, the Government will be perfectly justified in repudiating it; the justice of this course will be the more apparent from the fact that the greenbacks will by that time be worth about three cents a bushel, so that, if anybody shall accuse the Government of bad faith, he cannot say that there was very

much bad faith, or that any very serious los esulted therefrom. The net result of the Utopian scheme then, is to place the debtors and creditors or an equal footing. In this way an embar assing distinction will have been got rid of, and we may all begin even again with a fresh start and on equal terms. But cannot this result be accomplished more speedily and directly, saving much needless legislation, expense, and tribulation of spirit? Will it not be better, on the whole, that Congress pass an act declaring all existing mortgages null and void on and after the passage of the bill? And why stop at mortgages? Will it not be better still to declare by act of Congress that all outstanding bills receivable and bills payable (since they probably balance each other in the aggregate) shall be sponged out instanter? By this means the Utopian aim and purpose will have been attained without waiting for several years, and, in the meantime, bothering both debtors and reditors with financial complications.

Just how many people in this country subcribe to the Utopian plan developed by the Log-Rollers," we are unable to say. The creditors, as a class, will probably be selfish enough to oppose it; but then they are too much interested to give it an impartial consideration. We do not see any reason, however, why it should not receive the approval and earnest support of all those who are in favor of an unlimited issue of greenbacks. One plan is not any more dishonest than the other, and both lead up finally to the same end, viz.: the repudiation of all public and private debta

EDUCATION AS A SOUTHERN CIVILIZER. Mr. WHEELER, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has struck at the very root of the disorder in society and the stagnation in material progress at the South, in the following extract from his letter of acceptance:

There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction which will call for forbearance and which will have to be relieved by the temperate and fostering care of the Government. One of the most potent, if not indispensable, agencies in this direction, will be the devising of some system, to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a soliary school-house, is full of suggestion. The importance of Mr. WHEELER's state-

nent cannot be overestimated. Its truth is

usceptible of clear and direct proof. We resume in this day of enlightenment and civilized progress, no one will deny the gen-eral position that education tends to diminish pauperism, vice, and crime, to increase the value of labor, and to develop the material resources of any country, and vice versa, that ignorance is one of the most active causes of social disorder and material deterioration of every description. The application of this general truth to the present condition of the Southern States is borne out with surprising accuracy by the educational statistics contained in the Southern school-reports. The six Southern States in which murders corruptions, mob-rule, social disorder, and stagnation chiefly prevail are Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina. The statistics show that education in the South is at its lowest ebb in these States. In Arkansas the whole free-school system is paralyzed. In Mississippi most of the schools are closed, and one-half of the children of the State do not go to school at all. In Louisiana only one-fifth of the children were even nrolled in 1874, and there are no schoolbuildings in the State worthy of the name. outside of the City of New Orleans, Mr. WHEELER himself, who has had unusual opportunities for acquaintance with the condition of Louisiana, bears testimony that there are whole counties in that State without a chool-house. In Texas the school funds have been misapplied, and there is no provision for the school organization of counties and towns. Educational facilities are mainly confined to those localities settled by North-ern colonists. In Alabama the common hools have been suffered to go down and the school moneys have been diverted to defray general State expenses. In South Carolina not a penny of the appropriation of 1873 reached the schools, and in 1874 there was a large deficiency. Such statistics as these, considered with

reference to the conditions of the States and placed in contrast with those from the peace-ful and prosperous sections, are confirmations "strong as proofs from Holy Writ" of the truth of Mr. Wheeler's statement. Education in the South is the great question that must be solved before it can have permanent order and security of life and property, and before it can make any decided advance morally, socially, or materially. So long as the masses remain in their present der ignorance, there can be no harmony between the two races. The master-race will impose upon, hunt down, and massacre the weaker, whenever it refuses submission to its

ocial or political dictation. So long as gnorance prevails, demagogues will use the ower class of whites as their servile instruments by stirring up their prejudices and class-hatreds, and barbarities like that at Hamburg will continue. The old oligarchy of three or four hundred thousand ex-slave-hold-ers are bitterly hostile to education, because they know that they cannot use whites nor influence the negroes if they are ducated. They know very well that if the negroes learn to read and write, so that they can defend themselves through the papers, they cannot oppress them without both sides being heard. Now we have only one side. The press of the South is a feeble institution, controlled by the ex-slave-masters, which echoes only their sentiments, and gives only their version of these barbarous perse cutions of negroes. The negro can only be heard indirectly through the correspondence of Northern papers, in the majority of in-stances not at all. Mr. WHEELER, therefore, right in prominently setting forth the necessity of solving this question. Until it is solved, there can be no peace or perma-nent order in the South. There can be no harmony between the two races. There can be no security for the life and property of any man who differs politically with the old slave-masters. There can be no development of national resources, since Nature never surrenders herself to ignorance.

We are surprised to find a paper like the

Louisville Courier-Journal, which makes

ome pretensions to humanity, to intelli-

gence, and to progressive thought, seeking o support and justify the Hamburg massa-In a recent article it compares it with the recent Newark tragedy, and says the Hamburg "affair" was no worse, "except that it grew out of the Radical policy of placing the ottom of society on top, and of sustaining and enforcing this unnatural situation by the infamous appliances of partisan opportunity. There can only be one meaning to this namely, that the Republican party has mancipated the negroes, invested them with citizenship, and given them the right of suffrage, and that as the negroes have not exercised that right upon the side of Democracy, herefore it must be expected that the De nocracy will kill them. The Louisville Courier-Journal is near enough to the North to know better than this. It knows that in the North, when the bottom of society outvotes the more intelligent class,as, for instance, when the Democrate outvote the Republicans,-the latter do not retaliate with murder and massacre. In New York City, the bottom of society has been on top for years. The roughs, plug-uglies, bummers, and shoulderthat city, whose votes have bee manipulated by such politicians as TILDEN and Tween, have been on top of the honest and intelligent and law-abiding people of that city for years, and have kept that posi-tion by brute force and dishonesty and bal-lot-box stuffing. The Republicans, however, have not, on this account, infamous as the grievance has been, made it the occasion for etaliation by violence and murder. Crowds of New-Englanders have not flocked over into New York City and seized upon a squad of Democrats and shot them down in cold blood. Violent and bitter as the Courier-Journal may feel towards the North its intelligence ought to have prevented it from such a weak display of logic, and from the enunciation from such an infamous doctrine as this. Will the Courier-Journal inform us what there is unconstitutional, unfair, or un-American in protecting the citizens of this country in all their rights and maintaining the equality of all men before the law?

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, Democrats for having denounced the Ham-burg massacre, renews the attack, denounces the massacre as "a horrible crime," and courts repudiation from all those "who wink at such deeds as the killing of unarmed and defenseless negroes." Finally it describes the massacre as follows: "There was no earthly doubt that the whites, without authority, undertook to disarm a body of colored men, and that, when the fight that ensued was over, five of the captive negroes, unarmed and defenseless, were killed in cold blood These facts stand uncontradicted to this hour, and upon these facts, and none other, we based our denunciation of the crime." Such language as this ought to put to the blush such men at the North as Cox and Cochrane, and other doughfaces who tried to belittle the affair and laugh it off in the interest of the Confederates. If every Southern Democratic newspaper would speak out in terms as bold, there would soon be an end of the barbarism at the South which has disgraced it ever since the close of the War. Unhappily, the Charleston News and Courier has itself acknowledged that a Democratic newspaper at the South cannot even denounce a massacre of negroes without being censured by Democratic Conventions and cut off by

Confederate readers. The Democratic newspapers, somewhat inconsistently, continue to assert in one breath that there is a coolness between GRANT and HAYES by reason of the latter's failure to refer to the former's Administration, and in the next breath to say that HAYES' election "would mean a third term of Grantism under another pame." It is not necessary to dwell upon this contradiction of terms, but it may be said that if the Republican party were in favor of what is called "Grantism" it would have renominated GRANT, who was not even named in the Convention. It is generally believed that he would have accepted, and it is known that many of his personal friends desired his nomination. If the Republican party were in favor of what is called "Grantism," and feared to nominate GRANT himself, then they would have taken Conkling or some man favored by GRANT, and likely to carry out his policy. The fact is that the Republican party look with disfavor upon a certain rule of patronage which has been characterized a 'Grantism," and hence determined that it should be abandoned. They desire a thorough purification of the public service, and therefore selected a man who has given the most outspoken, and most sincere, and most practical pledge of reforming the civil service that has ever been uttered in this

do not approve of the abrogation of the Ex-tradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States by refusal of the former to abide by its conditions. The Pall Mall Gazette now expresses the opinion that the liberation of Winslow was a "scandal," and thinks it might have been avoided had a different attitude been assumed by the Brit-ish Government. Very likely. The attitude actually taken was a threat. The English Ministers said to this Government that they would discharge American prisoners appre-hended abroad unless the United States

would give certain guarantees as to their trial which are not included in the terms of the treaty under which we had the right to demand their surrender. Of course there was no opportunity for a calm consideration and discussion of the principle involved when this dictatorial position was assumed All the United States Government could do in justice to itself, was to insist upon the surrender of the criminals as provided in the treaty, and, when England absolutely refused to do this, to annul the treaty. And then, as the English press admits, the whole responsibility attaches to the English

A Mr. PARKER, who made a speech a few nights ago at a Traden meeting in Moline, Ia., endeavored to follow the absurd doctrine of the Chicago Times that TILDEN is not a Democratic candidate. He is reported as saying that the Democratic party is dead, and that a new party, "eager for reform," and re-sembling the defunct Bourbon concern in no respect, has nominated Mr. TILDEN. It must equire a very hopeful nature to imagine that this sort of twaddle is going to de anybody. If There is not a representative Democrat, rock-rooted and mountain-but ressed, then it would be difficult to find one. and if the St. Louis Convention was not of the old, original, Simon-pure Democracy, then it was a horrid dream, and a shadow very like a disagreeable substance. We presume Mr. PARKER must have addressed his remarks to Republicans in the hope of getting some of their votes for TILDEN under false pretenses; for if he should talk to Democrats in this style, and convince them of the truth of what he said, they would drop TIL-DEN more generally than they did GREELEY. If Tupen is not a Democrat, with all the name implies, they don't want him; what they are after is not reform, but the spoils.

### TILDEN'S REGIMENT.

The Democrats of the more reckless sort, havng searched in vain for any patriotic acts of Gov. TILDEN in aid of the war aga ern Democratic disunion Rebels, have boldly in-vented the story that during the War he armed and equipped a regiment at his own expense, and sent it to the front. He was rich enough, having made "bar'ls full" of money out of the railroads which he disemboweled, but he never spent any of it in raising a regiment to fight his Democratic Rebel friends in the South. However, after the regiment story was de-

led, and the name of it being called for, another Democratic paper renewed the claim in a m fled form, asserting that, instead of a whol regiment, it was a battalion of four companies that TILDEN induced to volunteer, and that he armed and equipped them at his personal ex-pense. The New York Times puts its foot on this patriotic yarn, as follows:

The Democratic papers are printing the follow-ing paragraph:
During the War of the Rebellion Gov. Triloxx armed and equipped, by money taken from his own private purse, four companies of New York volunteer soldiers. and equipped, by money taken from his was priviourse, four companies of New York valunteer solder. This is a lie made out of whole cloth. We started it is more than any one is likely to find on but the supposition may well be entertained that was put into the possession of the Western edit by some one of TILDEN'S agents. Probably it the first of a series of pungent little lies that a to be circulated in Mr. TILDEN'S schalle by Bart & Locke, or some other advertising agency. However that may be, the statement is a falsehood the could not advantageously be circulated in this post of the country. It was doubtless sent Westwa with orders for its extensive promulgation in occure parts before it could come to the knowled of those able to contradict it. Mr. Tidden new armed and equipped a single soldier, much to four compenness of volunteers. He was never know to do anything to help on the War, either by assis of those able to contract: It. Mr. Iwden her armed and equipped a single soldier, much it four companies of volunteers. He was never know to do anything to help on the War, either by assing their families during their absence or after the deaths. On the contrary, he is known to have r fused assistance on many occasions. For the sa of example, the following well-authenticated on may be stated: Early in the War a young man excellent family and superior character and a tainments was desirous of raising a company. I waited upon Mr. TLDER, with whom he had acquaintance, and asked him to give him a let of recommendation to certain State officials.

Mr. TLLDER's reply was in substance as folicals such in the superior of the same to make the superior commendation; the war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance who ever to its prove u'ton."

Pray, who was responsible for the local Sunday [Chicago] law which was, and is, and will forever be, objectionable to the Germans? If Republicans were not responsible, who were? What party was responsible for that law if the Republican party was not? Who made the objectionable law?—Mr.

Storey.

The objectionable Sunday law of Chicago was enacted by a Democratic Legislature in 1852-'3, which was some years before the Republican party was organized. This would seem to set-le the "responsibility" for the law. But Sun-day Liquor laws are not of Chicago or Illinois or American origin. They are not Puritan inven-tions. The laws and customs of Germany for generations have prohibited the vending of iquors on Sunday, until after the hour that hour the people may visit the beer-gardens and quaff their favorite beverages. There is no agitation in Germany, so far as known, in favor of the repeal or abrogation of the Sunday Limitation Liquor laws. In Irelan the Sunday Limitation laws are more stringen than those of Germany. The tippling shop are not permitted to open until about 3 o'clock p. m., and they must close soon after nightfall. The Irish members of Parliament, at the in-stance of the clergy and people, are demanding the passage of an amendment to the Sunday Liquor laws of the Island still more restrictive as to the time "public houses" may be or

The Washington Chronicle is afraid that too nany of the old, able, and experienced Republican members of Congress may be dropped by their constituents in obedience to the rule of rotation and the "shrieks of locality," and hereby weaken the party in the next Congress

It says:

The Republican Congressional Conventions yet to meet should carefully consider the question whether they can afford to gratify the ambition and jealousy of aspirants for Congressional honors under the "two-term" rule, which, unfortunately for the country, prevails too extensively in the North and West with respect to Congressional service. The next House will be close, with a small majority either way, and it behooves the Republican party to keep its best men in the House. It cannot afford, after losing Messrs. BLAINE, McChany, and Wheeler losing Messrs. BLAINE, McChany, and Wheeler, to spare any more parliamentarians, and such men as Kasson, J. Wilson Hoskins, H. C. Burchard, and Congen should, by all means, be returned to the Forty-fifth Congress.

Somebody has discovered in an old file of

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a letter written by the Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, twenty years ago. Kansans, and said: "To see here in the resi dence of Douglas such a breaking away from party trammels, such a spontaneous and hearty outburst of sympathetic freedom, and of deter-mined resistance to oppression and wrong, makes one more hopeful for the future, and is an encouraging indication that the North is at last aroused, and will assert and maintain its just rights in the Government. Now that the banner is thrown to the breeze there will be no faltering in its support. Kansas will inevitably become free. Slavery has made its last stride."

Chicago is the market at which the products and supplies of Nebraska are exchanged, and the material prosperity of that State is therefore gratifying in a special sense to the people of this city. We notice that a census has recently been taken, which shows an increase of a fraction over 4 per cent in population during the year 1875-76. The population in 1870 was 122,993; it is now 257,747.

Loxpox, July 28.—Silver firmer, and advanced to 50% pence.—Associated Press Dispatch.

This advance is in consequence of the news reaching London that the President had signed the Silver bill authorizing the issue of fifty millions of subsidiary coln. When it became probable that the Silver bill would pass Congress, the price of silver in London ceased to decline, and began to recover. Now that the bill is a law, silver has advanced from 49 pence

cent. The advance will probably conti the silver dollar is worth several per than it is yet. Silver must be worth 60 pence per ounce before the dollar is at par with the value of the gold dollar.

A rumor has prevailed throughout the Capital that at a caucus of the Republican members and Senators, this [yesterday] morning, it was apread to kill the Hiver and Harbor bill, on account of the lateness of the season, and the impossibility of making the contemplated improvements before cold weather begins. The Senators themselves are very reticent as to what transpired, but sea, in reply to a direct question, said that nothing of consequence was done. — Washington dispatch.

That would be the wisest thing which could be done, and would save the Government by

tween six and seven millions. The bill is full of useless items; in fact, it is a log-rolling, rot-ten contrivance, and should be treated as a

One edition of the Chicago Times, speaking of itself, says: "Of newspapers outside New York, the Chicago Times stands first to Saxon strength." Then "Saxon strength" saxon strength. Then Saxon strength is synonymous with the Billingsgate of the fish-market, the slang of the saloons, the argot of the alleys and alums, the esignations of all the moral depravity with which its columns are filled from one year's end

The St. Louis Westliche Post says: "Never, since Lincoln's first election, have the Liberal Germans been as true Republicans, as unanimous, as resolved and ready for the combat, at this moment. The strength of the German vote of St. Louis to be cast for RUTHERPORD R. HAYES will exceed by far the late dreams of ne reactionary party.

There was telegraphed to the London papers BATARD TATLOR'S National Ode complete, it appearing in their columns on the morning of the 5th of July. Some of them speak well of it as a poetical and patriotic production; other find fault mildly.

### PERSONAL.

The Babcock cottage at Long Branch is proce

upled at present.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is now in Newport. ater in the season he will go to Lake Geo A family named Sypher has left Aroustock County, Me., in an emigrant wagon for Kansas. The ex-Empress Eugenie and her son recently risited Queen Victoris and remained over night at Windsor Palace.

The three leading scholars in Massachusetta politics are Prof. Lowell, Prof. Soelys, and Pres-ident Chadbourne.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, owns a yacht and is a good sallor. He was in Portland, e., Sunday, on a cruise to the eastward. Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is roughly treated in Auburn prison. He is employed as a packer in the collar-shop.

Lord Houghton contributes an article, entitled "American and English Social Relations," to the new number of the Quarterly Review.

The Boston Post brings the reassuring intelligence that Don Carlos, although he has refused to fight the Indiana, has signified his willingness to

ublish a few proclamations on the subject.

M. Renan, in his new book, says that the centralized in some superior man is the only end on nature. It is necessary that millions should suffer, work, and die in order that one great man should Although so long a time has elapsed since the

Although so long a time has elapsed since the world has received tidings from Stanley, it appears that his progress has been very slow, he having made only the distance between Ujiji and Ukik, which is, of course, the adjoining station.

An editorial writer in the New York Tribung, presumed to be Mr. Bayard Taylor, incompared to the Mr. Bayard Taylor, incompared to the Mr. Bayard Taylor, incompared to the tribung period of transition from the coldly philosophical school of the beginning of the century to a freez and more genuine inspiration.

S. L. Jewett, who for many years was employed.

S. L. Jewett, who for many years was emply as an artist by Harper Brothers, shot and killed himself in Jersey City Sunday. He was a son Mr. William Jewett, the celebrated portrait-painter, from whom he inherited a large fortune, most of which was spent in debauchery.

A Mr. Mecklenburg was drowned at Compaw last week. The first information his with paw sast week. The first information his wife had of the accident was furnished by her child, aged 7 years, who had been to the beach and returned with his fathers a least the same of the control of th

The New York World maintains that Baros Grant is a typical American, and not a typical Englishman at all. If his performance in court, in his own defense, were put in one of Sardon's plays, no Parisian play-goer could fall to recognize him as a characteristic product of American civili-

The preface to the third and last volume of

The preface to the third and last volume of Victor Hugo's poetical works opens thas: "This trilogy—'Before Exile," 'During Exile,' 'After Exile '—is not by me; it is by the Emperor Napoleon III. It is he who has divided my life in this manner; let him have the credit of 'it. Render unto Caesar that which belongs to Bonaparte.

A man named Berry died lately near Marioa, S. C., and left instructions for the burning of his body. He had a great horror of burial, caused by his having seen the exhumed bodies of two of his children in process of removal from one cemeter; to another. Mr. Berry's body was placed on a funeral pyre of pitchpine logs and lightwood, and reduced to ashes.

reduced to ashes.

It seems that Amherst College has a fund of \$25,000 left to it in trust, to be used for the maintenance of a college pastor. Failing to use it for this purpose, the Trustees are to return it to certain heirs of the donor. Prof. Seelye does not be lieve in having a college pastor, and, it is hinted has made the return of the money to the heirs condition of his acceptance of the office of Prof. mas made the return of the money to the heirs

The reason of the retirement of Miss Jeanetti Bennett to a convent is sorrowful, and romantic, and all that sort of thing, if the mysterious New York correspondents may be believed. Meanwhile, we are glad to say, there is ground for believing that the story is untrue; at any rate, Miss Bennetic leading a gay life at Newport, apparently entering heartily into the spirit of society, which, by all reports, she is well fitted to adorn.

reports, she is well fitted to actively, which, by all reports, she is well fitted to actively.

The Munich correspondent of the Cincinnal Commercial says that the King of Bavaria is as longer the stender youth whom the Empress Rugenie kissed in 1887, with highly spiritual countenance. lovely locks and upturned eyes, as represented in the world-wide photographs of him. There is now another picture. He is still mysterious and poetical, no doubt, but, alast the truth must be told, he has become shockingly fat!

The Paris Fine Arts Exhibition of the presem year contained two curious pictures: "A Vase of Violets" and "Daisies and Chrysanthemms," signed Louis de Schryver. The owner of that name is a boy of only 12½ years old. A few days before taking his pictures to the Salon he went te ask the advice of M. Philippe Rousseau. "Sir," said he, showing his two canvases, "Do you think the jury will consent to receive these?" "First of all, on whose behalf do you come?" "On my own." "You, however, did not paint these!" "I beg your pardon, Sir, I did." And taking ap the brush and palette of the master, he in a few minutes exteched off a flower. The two pieces were duly approved by the judges, and the painter has adopted the young artist, who, without ever having had a lesson, painted well enough to gain admission to the Salon at an age when boys generally prefers game at marbles to studying the art of painting.

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A Conflict App the Turks at

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THI A ROUMANIAN A Paris, July 26.—I special says 25,000 Rou on the Danubian fr

on the Dandstanguarding the opposite changed Tuesday before that the Turkish paterritory on Monday a A conflict is apprehens RAGUSA, July 26 .that the Turks are pr negrins before Podgos roulito Niesics through LONDON, July 27—5 dispatch from Vienna authorities through

authorities throughous structed to prepare for MORE FIGHT The Standard's tele annous, crossed the An engagement is exp THE MONTENI LONDON, July 27— Ragusa special says a announces that the Montenier a

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GREAT LONDON, July 26 .-We are still of the the Winslow liberation ed, or the responsibility been assumed at an beedings."

LONDON, July 27—6 resentatives of twenty New Church, Lancase that it was desirable is state of the cotton tra

LONDON, July 27special says the Der fort-on-the-Main, of July an addr Centennial to the strongly reflecting institutions. The Conddress. The Secreto the American Minreplied that it was can representativ

Paris, July 26.granted 127 additio A PROPOSITITION T PARIS, July 26.—Ca of Bordeaux, whose S West Indies, has write sm of Chi The Standard's

LONDON, July ? Rome special says latterly been in dang gout and rhenmatism out of any immediate

CAIRO, July 28.— esterday, and destro egetable Market. BREAD CINCINNATI, O., Jul

this morning several h papers. After liste lamuel Cary, and ot ceeded in process demand of the Mayor nounced by one le the buildings no upon the Mayor hour's waiting an persed. The Mayor coming, and had place around the buildings.

Special Corresp Nilles, Mich., J and farmers have c in this locality is go-about an average yield done to the wheat-cro

will probably continue until will probably continue until worth several per cent more silver must be worth 60 pence the dollar is at par with the

prevailed throughout the Capital of the Republican members and sterday] morning, it was agreed and Harbor bill, on account of the caseon, and the impossibility of emplated improvements before as. The Senators themselves are to what transpired, but one, in question, said that nothing of done.—Washington dispatch, the wiscest thing which could uild save the Government between millions. The bill is a property of the case of t ven millions. The bill is full in fact, it is a log-rolling, rotand should be treated as a

the Chicago Times, speaking of the Chrago Times, speaking of the newspapers outside New ago Times stands first for "Then "Saxon strength" with the Billingsgate of the salons, the alleys and alums, the he bawds, and the technical all the moral deprayity with a re filled from one year's end

Westliche Post says: "Never, irst election, have the Liberal true respublicans, as unani-and ready for the combat, as The strength of the German to be cast for RUTHERPORD

raphed to the London papers s National Ode complete, it r columns on the morning of lome of them speak well of it patriotic production; others

tage at Long Branch is unoc the artist, is now in Newport. he will go to Lake George.

PERSONAL.

Sypher has left Aroostook emigrant wagon for Kansas. Eugenie and her son recently its and remained over night at g scholars in Massachusett owell, Prof. Soelye, and Pres

d sailor. He was in Portland rulse to the eastward. the murderer of Fisk, is aburn prison. He is employed llar-shop.

nar-snop.

portributes an article, entitled plish Social Relations," to the marterly Review.

brings the reassuring intelurios, although he has refused has signified his willingness to nations on the subject.

new book, says that thought uperfor man is the only end of try that millions should suffer, ar that one great man should

a time has clapsed since the dings from Stanley, it appears as been very slow, he having ce between Ujiji and Ukiki, the adjoining station.

in the New York Tribune,

Bayard Taylor, inquires ary is not passing through a from the coldly philosophical ng of the century to a frear spiration.

for many years was employed per Brothers, shot and killed thy Sunday. He was a son of t, the celebrated portrait-ae inherited a large fortune, ent in debauchery.

was drowned at Communi-first information his wife had raished by her child, aged 7 to the beach and returned thes, saying: "Papa was this clothes home."

forld maintains that Baros perican, and not a typical fi his performance in court, are put in one of Sardou's

third and last volume of works opens thus: "This s," 'During Exile," 'After it is by the Emperor Napohas divided my life in this the credit of it. Rendes belongs to Bonaparte.

The control of the burning of his cities for the burning of his cities for the burning of his died lately near Marion, ctions for the burning of his horror of burial, caused by thumed bodies of two of his removal from one cemeters y's body was placed on s ine logs and lightwood, and

t, to be used for the main-tor. Failing to use it for es are to return it to cer-Prof. Seelye does not be-pastor, and, it is hinted, the money to the heirs ance of the office of Presi-

etirement of Miss Jeanetts
sorrowful, and romantic,
g, if the mysterious New
by be believed. Meanwhile,
re is ground for believing
at any rate, Miss Bennet
iewport, apparently enterit of society, which, by all
d to adorn.

it of society, which, by all d to adorn.

Indent of the Cincinnation of the King of Bavaria is no uth whom the Empress with highly spiritual counting the King of Bavaria is no uth whom the Empress with highly spiritual counting the society of him ture. He is still mystebubly, but, alas! the truth some shockingly fat!

All this is the same of the spiritual of the spiritual of the present and Chrysanthemmen, "er. The owner of that 's years old. A few days to the Salon he went to ippe Roussean. "Sir," anvases, "Do you think receive these?" "On my did not paint these!" Idid." And taking up he master, he in a few lower. The two pieces e judges, and the painter tist, who, without ever ted well enough to gain that a sign when boys genuroles to studying the art in the same controlled to studying the artitudes to studying the artitudes to studying the artitudes to studying the same controlled to studying the artitudes to studying the same controlled to studying the artitudes to studying the artitude to

The Eastern War-Cloud Assumes a More Threatening Aspect.

FOREIGN.

Germany and Austria Said to Be Preparing for the Conflict.

Preliminary Orders Looking to the Mobilization of Their Armies.

The Turks Uneasy Over the Prospect of War with Russia.

A Conflict Apprehended Between the Turks and Roumanians.

Klek on the Point of Surrendering to the Servians.

Over One Hundred Communists Pardoned by MacMahon.

THE EAST.

A ROUMANIAN ARMY OF OBSERVATION.
PARIS, July 26.—The Estafette's Bucharest special says 25,000 Roumanians are concentrated on the Danubian frontiers. The Turks are guarding the opposite bank. Shots were ex-changed Tuesday before Ostrow. It is reported that the Turkish patrol entered Roumanian territory on Monday and pillaged some houses.

A conflict is apprehended.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Ragusa, July 26.—Sclavonic advices announce that the Turks are preparing to attack Monte

that the Turks are preparing to attack Montesegrins before Podgoritza in order to open the
roadito Niesies through Montenegro.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 27—5 a. m.—The Temps has a
dispatch from Vienna stating that the municipal
authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for mobilization of the army
at a moment's notice.

MORE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT..

The Standard's telegram from Osman Pasha's

MORE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT..

The Standard's telegram from Osman Pasha's camp, dated Wednesday, says the Servians, with six cannons, crossed the Timok near Breipova. An engagement is expected to-morrow.

THE MONTENEGRINS RETIRING.

LONDON, July 27—6 a. m.—The Daily News' Raguss special says a private letter from Mostar announces that the Montenegrins were retiring to their own frontier after attacking Nevesinge.

THE SULTAIN.

A Vienna special says: "There is a rumor here that the majority of the Softas and Ulemas have resolved to urge Murad Pacha to resign. Murad and the Ministers have agreed that his resignation shall take place at the close of the Servian war. The Sultan's brother is mentioned as successor.

The News' Belgrade dispatch says a dis-guised Turk has been arrested at Gladova. He had several packages on his person, and it is supposed he intended to poison the wells in Servia.

Servia.

THE TURKS FEAR WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent says considerable excitement exists in Crete, Greece, and Roumania. The Turks are convinced that the war will not be localized, and

vinced that the war will not be localized, and expect hostilities with Russia.

The Times' Raguas dispatch says the whereabouts of the Prince of Montenegro are unknown either at Mostar or here. It is believed that the battle a few days since at Banzana, where 5,000 Montenegrins attacked a Turkish post and were repulsed with heavy loss, was fought to cover the withdrawal of the main Montenegrin army.

KLEK.

The Turkish commander at Klek has asked for a three days' armistice, which has been granted. He offered to surrender if he were granted the honors of war, but the offer was refused.

The Times' Ragusa and Vienna correspondents conclude that the Montenegrins are withdrawing from Mostar in order to co-operate with the Servians.

The Telegraph's Berlin special says preparations are making to mobilize the whole army.

The Telegraph's Vienna special says: It is said the Turkish Ambassador here has confidentially stated that the Porte declares some of the most important of Roumania's demands are inadmissible. He refuses to discuss the cession of the mouth of the Danube, as that question

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTRADITION. LONDON, July 26 .- The Pall Mall Gazette says: We are still of the opinion that the scandal of the Winslow liberation might have been avoided, or the responsibility attaching to England considerably lightened, had a different attitude been assumed at any earlier stage of the pro-

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, July 27—6 a. m.—A meeting of representatives of twenty-seven firms was held at New Church, Lancashire, to-day, and resolved state of the cotton trade to work only four days

GERMANY.

A CENTENNIAL EPISODE. LONDON, July 27-5 a. m .- The Times' Berlin special says the Democratic Society of Frank-fort-on-the-Main, presented on the 4th of July an address in honor of the Centennial to the American Consul, strongly reflecting upon monarchical Institutions. The Consul refused to accept the address. The Secretary thereupon complained to the American Minister, Bancroft Davis, who replied that it was inadmissible for an American representative to meddle with party politics.

FRANCE.

PARDONS. Paris, July 26.—President MacMahon has granted 127 additional pardons to Communists. A PROPOSITITION TO CANONIZE COLUMBUS. Paris, July 26.—Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop

West Indies, has written to the Pope urging the anonicism of Christopher Columbus.

The Standard's Paris special says that the Government powder-magazine at Toulouse has blown up. There was great loss of life.

HEALTH OF ANTONELLI.

LONDON, July 27-5 a. m.-The Standard's Rome special says Cardinal Antonelli's life has latterly been in danger from a complication of gout and rheumatism. He is now pronounced out of any immediate peril.

EGYPT.

FIRE. CARO, July 26 .- A great fire occurred here yesterday, and destroyed many houses near the

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—At an early hour this morning several hundred unemployed workmen assembled on the esplanade, in Fountain Square, in pursuance of a call in yesterday's papers. After listening to speeches from Samuel Cary, and others, upon the deplorable condition of the workingmen, etc., they proceeded in procession to the city buildings, to demand of the Mayor "bread or blood," as announced by one leader; but upon the arrival at nounced by one leader; but upon the arrival at the buildings no one seemed willing to wait apon the Mayor with that demand. After an hour's waiting and discussion, the crowd dis-persed. The Mayor had been apprised of their coming, and had placed a strong guard of police around the buildings.

CROPS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Niles, Mich., July 26.—Harvesting is over, and farmers have commenced to thresh. Wheat in this locality is good, and this year's crop is about an average yield. But little damage was done to the wheat-crop by the heavy and continued rains of a few weeks ago. Oats are in excellent condition, and promise abundant yield. Cora was some-

what retarded by the rains, but now looks finely, and is earing-out well. Hay, both timothy and clover, was not well saved before harvest; but what has been cut since is good, and there is plenty of it. Potatoes will not be a drug on the market, as they were last year, and the price will necessarily advance. The wood-market is very quiet now, and the season about over. A few small lots are brought in and taken at 25@30 cents. During the season, 46,000 pounds have been purchased by the buyers here. A few farmers are holding all their wool for higher prices.

FIRES.

IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—A fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning in the PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—A fire broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning in the packing-room of James Nolan's shoddy mill, at the corner of Germantown avenue and 8t. John's street, and before it could be checked the whole building was in flames. Not many people were in the building at the time, and those who were in the lower part had no difficulty in escaping; but before those in the upper part of the building knew their danger the whole lower story was in a blaze. Several women were up-stairs, and started down, but were met by the flames in the second story. Several of them succeeded in getfing through a window at the rear of the second-story to the roof of a shed, and escaping. Three, however, named Ellen Heber, Anna Patterson, and Maria Hoeveler, were driven back from the window by the fire and obliged to retreat up-stairs again. All efforts to rescue them were in vain, and they remained screaming for help until they were all dreadfully burned. At last, Ellen Heber and Ann Patterson jumped from a third story window, and were instantly killed by striking the pavement. It is probable that had they survived the fail their burns would have killed them. Maria, however, was fortunate enough to get hold of a rope, by which she slid down to the ground. She is frightfully burned, the skin having come off her body almost entirely. She was removed to a hospital, but her recovery is very doubtful. Parties who knew the position of the three women piled bales of goods upon the pavement under the windows for them to jump doubtful. Parties who knew the position of the three women piled bales of goods upon the pavement under the windows for them to jump on, but other parties, not knowing the object in placing the bales there, removed them, and the women fell upon the bare pavement.

The mill was entirely destroyed, with stock and machinery. The loss is heavy.

AT JOLIET. JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—A destructive fire oc-curred here about 2 o'clock this morning. Rockey's planing-mill and several adjoining buildings were burned. The Fire Department was very inefficient. The following is a detailed statement of the loss and insurance: G. E. Rockey & Co., planing-mill; loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$500. Bearz & Delong, carpenters; surance, \$500. Bearz & Delong, carpenters; loss, \$200. Cutler & Taylor, carpenters; loss, \$200. David Brockway, carpenter; loss, \$40. L. Leach, wind-mill manufacturer; loss, \$3,000. Anson Williams, residence; loss, \$1,100; insured in the Roger Williams of Providence for \$400. J. P. Coplantz, residence; loss, \$500; insured in the North Afnerican for \$350. William Adam, lumber merchant; loss, \$50. Total loss, \$16,090; insurance, \$1,200.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The Commercial's Van Wert, O., special says a fire to-day destroyed four buildings and damaged two others. Loss, \$8,000. Fully insured. The principal losers are C. W. Goss, furniture; Stephen Grove, groceries; and George Mosure, boots and shoes. Cause incendiary.

AT EVERTON, IND. CINCINNATI, July 26.—An Enquirer special says the Town of Everton, 10 miles from Liberty, Ind., was almost totally destroyed by fire at a late hour last night. Loss and insurance not reported. Cause believed to have been incen-diary, and the exasperated people are scouring the country in pursuit of the culprit.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 621 at 6:40 o'clock last evening was false.

Conductor Ed Bross, of the Northwestern depot, made a hero of himself yesterday by extinguishing a fire that had gained considerable headway in the roof of the old Northwestern

AT OSHKOSH, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Oshkosh, Wis., July 26.—Fire to-day destroyed a fire-engine house in Algoma, a suburt and, at the same time, in another part of the city, the residence of Fred Morhein. Insurance on the engine-house \$600 in the Niagara.

AT WAVERLY, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. M. R. Spellman, at Waverly, was consumed by fire last night, together with a lot of hay. No

AT CORNWALL, CANADA. TORONTO, July 26.—The largest commercial block in Cornwall byrned this morning. Loss

TALMADGE & CO.

A Gigantic and Systematic Operation under · the Present Bankrupt Law.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The creditors of the firm of Talmadge & Co., No. 68 Cortlandt street, in this city, are making a keen search for goods alleged to have been purchased with fraudulent intent. A quantity of property was recovered in Norristown, and a much larger quantity has been captured in Jersey City. One Monday morning William Maxwell, a young man representing himself as agent for T. B. Flagler, of Norristown, went to James O'Brien's office, in Warren street, Jersey City, and rented storage-room—a large blacksmith shop, now unstorage-room—a large blacksmith shop, now unoccupied, in Warren street. Maxwell told him he wanted to store goods until September, when they would be shipped to Norristown, where the owner lived. Shortly afterward two large trucks arrived, heavily loaded with cases, which contained oil of citron and rosemary, attar of roses, fancy soaps, and other valuable articles, all in original packages, as imported. Maxwell next went to a vacant building in Washington street, Jersey City, formerly used as a laundry, and engaged it for storage purposes. Another stock of goods similar to the first was placed in it. Detectives employed by the creditors of Talmadge & Co., aided by Messrs. Hillger & Son, of Hudson street, Jersey City, and Louis Wright, of Hoboken, two creditors, traced trucks to these two stores. The aid of the Sheriff was called in. Under-Sheriff Croner served a writ of attachment on O'Brien, and took possession of the goods. O'Brien refused to allow the removal of the goods and drew a revolver, but was arrested. All the goods were in excellent condition, and the officers in charge estimate the gross value of the seizure at \$30,000. Mr. Hillyer, one of the Jersey City victims of Talmadge & Co., says that their swindling operations have been on the most gigantic scale. When they began in business they sought to establish confidence by invariably paying cash for what they bought. They continued this plan until within about a month, and had at one time \$40,000 in a New York bank. About thirty days ago they sent their agents all over the Eastern States and bought every conceivable article on credit. They purchased \$6,000 worth of wagons, large quantities of fancy articles, and jewelry, such as watches and diamonds. In most instances the goods were never unpacked, but sent as received to different parts of New Jersey for storage. Mr. Hillyer estimates the value of goods thus obtained by Talmadge & Co. within the last month at \$175,900. They have arranged their business so well that they can hardly be touched, and t occupied, in Warren street. Maxwell told him

OBITUARY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—John T. Stratton, one of the oldest and most prominent cotton factors, died to-day, after a long illness. ALLERTON, Ia., July 26.-Mr. M. S. Lancaster,

Allerton, Ia., July 26.—Mr. M. S. Lancaster, a prominent and promising young man of 84 years, and a leading hardware merchant of this place, died at 12:15 this morning. His place in business and in this community will not soon be filled, if ever.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Peoria, Ili., July 26.—Philip Bender, City Treasurer, ex-Mayor, and ex-City Collector, died last night of typhoid fever of the brain, aged 53 years. He was a native of Bavaria, an old citizen, extensively engaged in the saddlery business, and was universally liked and respected.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, steamers State of Nevada and Greece from Liverpool; California, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Steamship City of Limerick, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

THE DEADLY PISTOL.

A Gang of Burglars Caught in the Act on the North Side.

Police Officer Koenig Pursues and Attempts Their Capture.

One of the Gang Shoots the Officer in the Head and All Escape.

Four Hard Cases Arrested on Suspicion --- Others Being Pursued in the Country.

The Notorious Brocky McLean Supposed to Be the Assassin.

At Last Accounts the Wounded Officer Was Rapidly Sinking.

A party of North Side burglars made a raid on the northwestern portion of the West Division early yesterday morning, and, after robbing five saloons and dwellings, mortally wounded a policeman who attempted to arrest them. They first broke into the dwelling of Joseph Stocker, No. 1155 Milwaukee avenue, where they secured a silver watch and \$8.18 in nickels; next into the saloon of August Windle, No. 1161 Milwaukee avenue, obtaining a small amount of money; then into Ernest Buckman's saloon, No. 578 North Wood street, where they added \$62 to their booty; next into Seip Thornbushe's house, No. 811 North Robey street, getting only \$2; and lastly into the house of Mrs. Gill, No. 310 Waubansia avenue, where they secured \$5 in correcty. While in the latter house, about 4 o'clock, a son of the occupant heard them, and gave the alarm, and the thieves ran out. Procuring a gun, young Gill fired at them and followed them as they retreated. The shot attracted the attention of Policeman Frederick W. Koenig, who was four blocks away, and, joining Gili, he pursued taree of the men to the corner of Ashland avenue and Julian street, where he overtook one,—a small fellow,—and caught him by the coat collar. The moment Koenig placed his hand on the thief, the latter faced him, and accompanied the remark "You PUTTING A REVOLVER to the officer's foreleast and firing right in his face. Koenig fell to the sidewalk, and Gill was so astounded that he was almost paralyzed. Recovering, however, in a moment, he ran to the Rawson Street Station and reported the circumstance, and all the available policemen (lour or five) were at once started in pursuit of the supposed murderer. the latter house, about 4 o'clock, a son of the

(four or five) were at once started in pursuit of the supposed murderer.

Roundsman Patten and Patrolman Lyman, who were several blocks distant, heard the shooting, and, seeing three men running, started after them, not knowing at the time what had happened. They came close to the fugitives near North avenue bridge, when, being observed, the thieves separated, one going into a lumber-yard and two north, toward Clypourn avenue bridge. Patten pursued the latter, iring five shots at them and they at him. When near the steel-mill he cried out to some laborers at work to stop them, but with one exception, through fear, perhaps, they stood one exception, through fear, perhaps, they stood still. One made an effort to stop the fugitives, but he desisted when the little man who shot Koenig put his revolver up to shoot. The two ran between the steel-mill and machine-shop, down through the rolling-mill yard, and crossed the Clybourn avenue bridge, and, for a time, were least to view.

the Cipbourn avenue bridge, and, for a time, were lost to view.

THE SHOOTING OF KOENIG

brought together a crowd, and an expresswagon was procured, and he was conveyed to the Rawson Street Station in an insensible condition. Dr. Sharpe was called in to attend him. He found that the ball had entered the head just above the bridge of the nose, and had penetrated so far that probing 4½ inches failed to discover its whereabouts. It was his opinion that the wound was mortal. Subsequently the wounded officer was taken to his home, No. 205 Milwaukee avenue, where several other physicians saw him, and expressed their doubts as to his recovery. He is about 35 years of age, and has a wife and four children, and another in prospective. Possessing some means, he owned a crockery store, which was conducted by his wife, and, it is said, he intended resigning from the police force in a short ed resigning from the police force in a short time. He was still alive last evening, though feverish and very restless, and occasionally had lucid intervals and would talk intelligently.

lucid intervals and would talk intelligently.

THREE MEN WERE ARRESTED

on suspicion of being members of the gang, and locked up at the Kawson Street Station, but they have not yet been identified by any one who saw the burglars in question. One of these was captured at 11 o'clock at the corner of Halsted and Division streets by Officers Sticker and Butcher, who thought that he answered the description given by young Gill. He gave his name as Frederick Reinhembacker, but denied all complicity in the affair. Upon examination, a livid spot was found upon his back, such as might have been caused by a spent buckshot from young Gill's gun. The other two were merely arrested upon suspicion, and nothing has thus far been found against them. Later in the day a well-known young thief named Adam White was found c'ulking about in the lumber-yards about the arth Branch, and, as he answered pretty accurately the description of one of the thieves, he was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station to await further examination.

After losing track of the murderer and his thievish companions, Patten and his officers continued blindly in a northwesterly direction. Passing within a half-block of the Rawson Street Station, the burglars were seen by Officer Root, who gave the slarm and attempted to follow them, but he, too, lost sight of them in the rolling-mills property. The two were next seen by Officer Homath on Jay street, near Webster avenue. At that time they were cutting through lots in a northwesterly direction, and he, giving chase, ran north on Jay street to Fullerton avenue, hoping to cut them at the obstructions of the new conduit.

THE THEVES THREE MEN WERE ARRESTED

through lots in a northeasterly direction, and he, giving chase, ran north on Jay street to Fullerton avenue, hoping to cut them at the obstructions of the new conduit.

The THE THISVES
reached Fullerton avenue at about the same time as the officer, and, turning east, succeeded in finding a crossing-place at Racine avenue. The officer pursued them a few blocks further, but not knowing anything about the shooting soon relinquished the chase, and, turning back, inquired of every one he met as to who the parties were and the cause of their extreme haste. They were next seen in Lake View, and thither Officer Patton started in hot pursuit. The trail was followed as far north—as Evanston, the thieves keeping well to the woods and the unsettled swamps. At Evanston they were seen by Constable Smith, who, upon the arrival of the Chicago officers, joined in the chase and pursued the murderers along the road westward to the Town of Niles. A telegram received at 1 o'clock yesterday by Chief Hickey announced that the pursuers were within three-quarters of a mile in the rear of three of the men, with every hope of effecting a speedy capture. A second te egram was received at 6 o'clock, dated 4:55 p. m. This announced that the renegades

HAD BEEN SURROUNDED

in Moulton's Grove, a piece of woodland but a short distance east of Niles. The neighborhood was reported as being out en masse, armed to the teeth, and determined upon the capture. From the general tone of the telegram, mob law seemed imminent in the case of the thieves attempting to make any determined resistance. The police waited anxiously for further pacticulars, but up to 10 o'clock nothing hab been received, and the inference was that the thieves had escaped from the grove, and were being pursued through the country north, which has no telegraphic communication with this city. In this event fears were entertained by the police officials that inghtfall would allow the rascals time to make good travelling, and perhaps lead their pursuers some blind chases that would

having done the shooting is suspected to be none other than the ruffianly leader of the gang himself. Within the past few months Brocky has suffered coaridarably by the watchfulness of the police, and has several times been sent to the House of Correction, but always escaped punishment for more than a few days at a time, through some political favoritism. These persecutions have forced him to relinquish the adept burglary business that he so long practiced, and has induced him to take up with mere youths whom he could use at his will in effecting small burglaries, such as those perpetrated just previous to the shooting affray. Several circumstances point towards this notorious rascal as the perpetrator of the cowardly and dastardly assault, the chief one of which is that Brocky and three men answering the description given by Gill were seen lounging about at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets by Officer Henry O'Nell, of the Madison Street Station, by whom they were afterwards seen traveling in a northerly direction. "Brocky" gained his reputation about three or four years ago, when he was accused of murdering Officer Jacobs in the North Division. He was several times arrested for the deed, but always escaped through a lack of evidence, though the police believed, and do believe to this day, that he was the guilty man. Should Koenig's murderer prove to be this low creature, hanging is far too good a death for him.

good a death for him.

12 m.—Koenig is reported as being still alive, but is thought to be rapidly sinking. The physicians say he cannot possibly recover.

A dispatch from Roundsman Patten, who is m pursuit of the criminals, was received at about 11 o'clock. It bore date of 10:10 p. m., at West Union Junction, and 12 miles directly west of Racine. As anticipated, the refugees escaped from Moulton Grove, and pursuing a northerly direction succeeded in cluding a very hot pursuit. Patten further states that two men corresponding to the discription precisely were put responding to the discription precisely were put off a freight train a few miles below the station.

THE SCANDAL COMMISSION.

Correspondence Between That Body and the Examining Committee of Plymouth

The Commission appointed by Pyrinogh 16 Church, concedence Netween Fata Body and form of the Examining Committee of Pyrmouth Church, necocidates with the airties of the front and winning the heat, Marion excend a length behind, Banquo a good third. Time, the contract of the life of the life of the contract of the life of the lif

explicit assertion from a lady, whose name herefuses to publish, implicating Mr. Becher in an offense with that lady. It has also been widely asserted that Miss Yosan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady S. uton have claimed that Mrs. Tilton has made si, allar confessions to them; but we have been unable to find the least proof that they ever made any such claim, white we are informed that they deep ever having done so. We do not assume to decide the question, but think it due to those ladies that we should not mention one report in connection with their names without also mentioning the others. One or two other ladies have also been widery mentioned in the same connection, but as we cannot find any pretense of cauthority from them for such a report, we prefer to mention their names to you only in confidence, more especially as the ouly one of them with whom we have been able to communicate has given unequivocal assurances that the report was false. With the statements of witnesses already examined in public you are, of course, familiar,

Our undisquised sympathy with our pastor, founded upon our full confidence in his integrity and innocence, makes it unavoidable that we should render you that assistance in preparing the case and procuring testimony which under the circumstances you would have a right to expect from use and procuring testimony which under the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstances you would have a right to expect from the circumstance in the report of the case under your own, both in its organization and control.

While regre

N. Shipman,
S. B. Gookin,
Josephi C. Knapp,
J. E. Sargent,
A. Finch.

A DISASTER IN HASH. A DISASTER IN HASH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DURUQUE, ia., July 25.—The chief topic of interest here to-day is the absconding of J. W. Parker, who formerly kept the Tremont House, and lately ran a private boarding-house. He was heavily in debt, and endeavored to slide out on the sly. His creditors got wind of the matter and attached everything they could, but a still leaves hundreds of dollars unpaid, and, with the character of a regular dead-beat, he will fetch up in Chicago.

TELEGRAPH SQUABBLE. INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—A temporary injunction for ten days was obtained by the Wastern Union Telegraph Company against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, restraining the latter from erecting poles on the right of way of the Chicago, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, between Indianapolis and the Ohio State

SPORTING NEWS. Second Day of the Trotting Races at Cleveland. Gen. Grant Wins the 2:29 Race

-Best Time 2:23 3-4. Sam Purdy Victorious in the 2:22 Class -Best Time, 2:23 1-2.

Lulu Makes 2:17 1-2 in a Trial of Speed --- The Sycamore Races.

A Fine Yacht Race Between the

Cary and Sea-Gull. THE TURF.

EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE AT THE CLEVELAND RACES. CLEVELAND, O., July 26 .- For the second day's races the weather was clear, bright, and pleasant, the track in fine condition, and the attendance large. Fully 8,000 people were present. The first race called was THE 2:29 CLASS,

with nine entries and seven starters, Lady Monroe and George A. Ayer being drawn. In the pools Mattle was the favorite, \$100; Gen. Grant, second choice, \$60; Marion, third, \$25; field,

In the first heat the horses were off on the seventh score, Grant at the pole, Calmar second, Trio third, Mattie fourth, Marion fifth, Banquo sixth, and Lady K outside. At the turn Trio went to the front, four lengths ahead of Marion, Banquo third, and Gen. Grant fourth. There was no change until making the last turn, when Trio broke badly, Gen. Grant coming to the

LULU.

After the first race was concluded, Lulu was brought out to make a fast trial of speed for a purse of \$1,000 for three heats, \$1,000 and entry money added if she beat 2:14. Her appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The heats were trotted with a running mate.

The heats were trotted with a running mate.

Time—Quarter. Half. Three-grs. Mile.
First heat.....364 1:11 1:48 2:22
Second heat....35 1:08% 1:43% 2:17%
Third heat.....35 1:08% 1:43% 2:17%
The programme for to-morrow's races includes the 2:32 class, with eleven entries—Albemarle, Enfield, Hattie R., Judge, Frank, Proctor, Allen, Jerry Postell, S. W. McD., John B., and Romeo, the latter probably already drawn. In the pools to-night Proctor is the favorite, Enfield second, Judge third.

The free-for-all race has six entries—Bodine, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, and Lucille Golddust. Only one of the two last will start, it is uncertain which. In the pools the Maid is the favorite two to one against the field.

Sycamone, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

bools the Maid is the favorite two to one against the field.

Sycamorr, Ill.

Appended is	and race in 3:32%.
Purse of \$800, class 2:26,	\$300'to first, \$150 to
second, \$00 to third, \$60 to Loafer	Tourth: 0 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 2
Capi. Jack	6 5 3 2 0
Bertie	5 3 7 dr
Time 2:36; 2:35%; 2:37 THE 2:33 had twelve starters, with	Naome the favorite.
Monarch Rule took the le the finish, reaching home Lewis a close second. The	ad and retained it to
closely contested by Ed	wilder and Monarch in 2:31%. Wilder
won the third easily, com on a jog, in 9:345, Mo	

Purse of \$450, class 2:33, \$225 to first, \$110 to second, \$70 to third, \$45 to fourth. Time-2:36; 2:31½; 2:34½; 2:33.

Falmouth
Sangaree.
Queen of Diamonds.
Alice Ward.
Pompey Smash.
Time—1:48; 1:48.

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood stakes were won by Hampton, Admiral Byng second, Finis third. Nine ran, including the American horse Mate.

The American horse Mate started in the race with the betting 100 to 8 against him. At the finish Mate was seventh.

YACHTING.

A \$50 RACE YESTERDAY. John A. Farrow is happy at last. His yacht, the Annie Louise Cary, won a race yesterday, and a very creditable victory it was, too. Mr. Farrow has run in races with the Cary quite often, but somehow or other this is her first vic-tory. Her previous ill-luck was ascribed by Mr. Farrow to the happening of accidents at the most inopportune moments. At one time she tore a sail which lessened her speed. At another time Mr. Farrow's partner, Mr. William Higgie, had to jump overboard to save the life of a Board of Trade man, which caused her to lose

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Amateur Rowing Association held a meeting here this afternoon and took steps toward a regatta here in September, for the purpose of getting money to pay off over \$1,100 of indebtedness incurred by the last two regattas at Toledo.

THE ENGLISH CARSMEN.

PPILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.—A meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office to-day, to devise means for entertaining the foreign crews of carsmen visiting this city to participate in the regatta. A committee was appointed, with the Hon. J. W. Forney as Chairman, to obtain subscriptions to meet the expense of the entertainment. Five thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. THE ENGLISH OARSMEN.

BASE-BALL.

CHAMPIOSEIP OF MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—The Mutuals of
Jackson and the Ætnas of this city played the second of a series of games for the State cham-pionship to-day, when the Ætnas were successful, the score being 9 to 7.

DRY GOODS.

Continuation of the Great Auction Sales a New York City---The Prices.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 26.—The trade sale of flan-

nels, blankets, tweeds, meltons, and cotton goods, by order of Parker, Williams & Co., was continued at the auction rooms of Townsend, continued at the auction rooms of Townsend, Monhan & Co. There was no diminution in the number of buyers, and the leading dry-goods houses of the country were represented as at the sale on Tuesday. The sale began with Tabot scarlet twilled flannels, diamond 8, which were knocked down at 24c per yard. Talbot royal blue flannels sold at 23½c and 23½c. Other flannels were sold as follows: Belvidere scarlet twilled, 25½c; royal blue, 25½c; green twilled, 25½c; royal blue, 25½c; green twilled, 25c; Belvidere scarlet, 30c; X extra scarlet, 29½c; Talbot XXX scarlet, 29c; D. W. scarlet twilled, 25c; gentinella blue, 27c; Concord XX scarlet, 30c; Concord CXX white, 30½c; extra fine scarlet C diamond F, 32c; E. M. scarlet, 30c; 8. M. scarlet, 30½c and 32c; Talbot extra scarlet, 33½c; M. P. F. R. scarlet, 35c; Talbot extra navy blue, 34c; Talbot 5-ounce extra fine scarlet, 40c; and Talbot 6-ounce extra fine scarlet, 40c; and black-and-white tweeds for 50½c. Several hundred cases of blankets were disposed of at the following figures: N. 8, 104, 8wiss, \$1.93½ per pair; N. 8, 114, \$2.70; N. 8, 124, \$3.50; Cocheco, 11-4, \$3.80; Rockland, 11-4, \$4.12½; 12-4, \$5.12½; 1mperial, 11-4, \$5.25; champion, 12-4, XX, \$6.60; Cocheco, 11-4, \$6.30; 12-4, \$6.75; 13-4, extra, \$10.75. Monhan & Co. There was no diminution in the

WASHINGTON, July 27.—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with southerly winds, veering to west-erly, falling barometer and light changes in temperature.

Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind . | Rn. | Weather 6:53 a. m. 30.00 70 57 8. W., light ... Fair. 11:18 a. m. 30.06 75 58 8. E., light ... Fair. 2:00 p. m. 30.03 78 58 8. Fresh ... Fair. 3:53 p. m. 30.01 79 43 8. fresh ... Fair. 9:00 p. m. 29.99 72 58 8. fresh ... Fair. 10:16 p. m. 29.68 72 58 8. fresh ... Fair. Maximum thermometer, 81. Minimum, 64.
GENERAL OSSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO, July 26-Midnight Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Bain Weather. 

ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD. Sr. Paul, Minn., July 26.—The June earnings of the St. Paul & Sioux City and the Sioux City & St. Paul Railways were \$85,616; expenses, \$32,665. The earnings of the St. Paul

Wilder was also successful in the fourth Leat, winning in 2:33. Below is
THE SUMMARY:

Dress of \$450, class 2:33, \$225 to first, \$110 to

FATALLY CRUSHED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—To-day Robert McDonald, a section hand on the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Raflway, was caught between the freight-house platform and the track, at Plymouth, by the accommodation train eastward bound, and crushed to death. He leaves a family.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays

West End Dry Goods House MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

Grenadine Sale.

One case Plaid and Striped Grenadines, 15c, worth 35. Plain Black Grenadines, 25c, worth 50.

Plain Black Grenadines, 30c. worth 60. Plain Black Grenadines, 37ic,

worth 75. Plain Black Grenadines, allwool, 50c, worth 85. Plain Black Grenadines, silk

and wool, 60c, worth \$1.00. 8-4 Plain Black Grenadines. \$1, worth \$1.50. 8-4 Plain Black Grenadines \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

8-4 Plain Black Grenadines. \$1.50, worth \$2. Richest qualities Black Grenadines reduced 25 per cent.

Black Fancy Grenadines, in Stripes and Plaids, from 50 cts. yd up; worth one-half more. Ecru Striped Japanese Silks, all silk one way, 15 cts., for mer price 50 cts. yd.

Gray and Black, and Gray and Brown do., 25c., worth 50 Our remaining stock of Summer Silks still farther reduced.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Gov-

ernment passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people wit be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Sonthern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

Reform.

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of Tars Chicago Tarsuns among the people of the West.

All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given a the people.

the people.

The Opposition party will be kept on the defensive, and the campaign be made warm and live-

CAMPAIGN TERMS. From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, The Triburz will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates: 

get for their money. Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Desirable Offices TO RENT TRIBUNË BUILDING. INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING OFFICE OF THE CONFTROLLES OF CURRENCY.

NOTICE is bereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago." Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, with in three months from this date, or they will be disabled in the contains the contains of the Comprolier of the Curreley.

Comprolier of the Curreley. SPECTACLES

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES ited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE's cician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building. DISSOLUTION.

### The Local Loan Market Still Depressed-The Clearings \$2,800,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Provisions Dull and Easier.

### Breadstuffs Active--- Wheat Lower--Other Grain Pirmer.

### FINANCIAL.

The passing summer of 1876 is likely to be long The passing summer of 1876 is likely to be long remembered as the severest illustration in our history of the depression familiar in years of Presidential elections. These are always seasons of greater dullness, when the times are hard, of less prosperity when times are good, than other years.

quadrennial excitement always interferes to some extent with the regular occupations of the scopic. The policy to be decided by the contest has always involved some neetin either of tariff, internal improvement, foreign relations, or the like, of sufficient

ment, foreign relations, or the like, of sufficient superiance to disturb the business community bending the result. But the present situation is raordinary in the momentous character of the new which it involves. It is true that, owing to caution of political leaders, it does not appear the cantion of political leaders. It does not appear in the utterances of either narty. The platforms seem to threaten little change in the points where governmental policy overlays business interests, but the issue, though thus suppressed, is no less real. The fact that in Congress, day before yesterday, 116 Representatives against 68 voted virtually without regard to party to reinstate the American silver foliar of 321½ grains of pure silver and make it legal tender for all debts, is an illustration. It is and to say that no financial legislation of our history would approach this in importance, except that inaugurating the greenbacks. It is a proposition to change all values, and the relation of all inhibitions to asset it renders it impossible to liabilities to assets. It renders it impossible to calculate for the future, and introduces into all commercial and industrial estimates an element of hazard like that of a lottery. We do not wish now to discuss whether the proposed change back to the silver legal-tender standard, established at the formation of the Government, and continued nominally in existence until February, 1873, is advisable or not. We wish only to call the attention of politicisus to the impossibility that merchants, manufacturers, bankers, or capitalists can take any confident steps forward while such a change is mooted, but undecided. There can be no return of confidence while the possibilities of the rehabilitation of the silver standard threaten the derangement of all plans for the future. The country will grow, despite currencies, tariffs, or any liabilities to assets. It renders it impossible to rangement of all plans for the future. The country will grow, despite currencies, tariffs, or any Governmental inerference, but it will not grow so well nor so fast. The values of commodities, the value of rentals, incomes, mortgages, stocks, and all prices are involved. Such a measure cannot be discussed without looking far beyond our own territory. The remonetization of silver in the United States, will set in motion results that will be feit in Germany and India, and, reacting, will send circling shanges through the In the United States, will set in motion results that will be feit in Germany and India, and, reacting, will send circling changes through the commercial and industrial interests of all Asia, all Europe, and all America. It involves a tremendous change, and tremendous changes of individual and national loss or gain. The effects of the issue of American greenbacks were world-wide, and are still feit. The silver scheme is not less farreaching. This is a point of view the politicians who keep the industries of the country dancing in suspense, while they are fishing for votes, utterly fail to comprehend. It is safe to say that the three years of shrinkage and medicinal economy through which the country has passed ought to have brought it to the verge of recovery. But, if we were at this point, the silver proposal alone would be enough to postpone the return of confidence. We neither assert nor denythat the benefits from the veinstatevant of the "dollar of the fathers" would compensate for this delay and the intervening uncercant of the 'dellar of the fathers' would com-pensate for this delay and the intervening uncer-tainties. But we do unhesitatingly affirm that the debate, and the possibility that it may so end, are now crippling all financial interests, and are largely the cause of the phenomenally prostrate condition of affairs in this summer of the Centennial Presi-

dential year.

The demand for loans was light in financial circles. There is little employment for funds on the Board of Trade; regular customers keep their applications for discounts down to the lowest figure, and there are few or no outside borrowers. There is some country demand for rediscounts.

Itates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; to good outside borrowers 6 per cent and upward is charged for time loans.

On the street rates are 6 per cent, and more for time paper. The supply is scant.

New York exchange continues to be sold at 60@ 75c per \$1,000 premium between banks.

Shipments of currency are daily made to New York.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

A report was current this afternoon that the Garner Mills would be run by the surviving partner in the house, and that the business would continue as formerly. It is probably yet too early to determine this matter definitely, for there are interests at stake which will require the attention of persons now so much overwhelmed with grief to give a thought to business affairs, and there are other reasons for believing that the disposition of the property of Mr. Garner has not yet been carefully considered by any of the parties interested.—New York Journal of Commerce, July 24.

PITTSBURG LOSES TWENTY MILLIONS.

Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt that the depression of business in Pittsburg the past two years has materially reduced the city's capital, and if it continues many months longer will tap the very fountain of her prosperity and influence. A few years ago Pittsburg was considered the wealthiest city of its size in the country, and it still has powerful financial resources, but they have been terribly weakened of late. A well-known financier and business man on Saturday made the assertion that the city had depleted its capital at least twenty millions of dollars during the past two years, and there seemed no fair prospect for the future.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

If the Bonanza stocks went the downward grade last week with a speed equaling that of the lighting express train, the retrograde movement shows the same celerity of action. The rapid apward movement of Tuesday was retained through the informal and regular sessions yesterday—Consolidated Vincinia edvance, while the Gold Hill stocks participated in the improvement feelby. The greatest appreciation is in the Bonanza stocks, and these will continue to be favorites until the great line of "shorta" out in them are silled. There is hardly any other cause to attribute this rapid and sware whole line while the Gold Hill stocks participated in the improvement feelby. The greatest appreciation is in the Bonanza stocks, and these will continue will apply

Chicago City 7 # ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 # ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 # ct. bewerage.
Chicago City 7 # ct. water loan.
Cook County 7 # ct. bonds.
West Park 7 # ct. bonds.
North Chicago 7 # ct. bonds (Lincoin Park). LOCAL STOCKS.

\*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.
NEW York, July 26.—Gold steady; 11116 111%. Carrying rates, %@1. Borrowing flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds closed firm.

State securities were better.

The day opened on the Stock Exchange with a renewed depression in coal stocks and a further break. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was con-

break. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was conspicuous in the decline and tumbled 4%—from 100% to 95%. New Jersey Central followed with a decline of 1%.—from 64% to 62%. These figures are the lowest made for these shares for many years, and are the result of a fear that the coal combination will be broken. Delaware & Hudson Canal went off to 100% in sympathy with the other coal shares. After midday there was a relly in these stocks, which was not fully sustained. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western recovered to 97%, and New wanna & Western recovered to 97%, and New Jersey Central to 64, with a subsequent; reaction wanna & Western recovered to 97%, and New Jersey Central to 64, with a subsequent reaction to 98% and 63% respectively. During the morning the general market cut loose from the coal stocks and advanced \( \frac{30}{21} \) \( \) Lake Shore advanced from 53 to 53%, Northwestern preferred from 64% to 65, St. Faul from 37% to 37%, preferred from 69% to 70, and Western Union from 69% to 79%. Ohios went off from 11% 610%, and, later, rose to 11%. At the second call the whole list became weak, and, outside of coal stocks, the market declined \( \frac{30}{21} \) \( \frac{3}{2} \) the latter St. Faul common. Towards the close of business there was a sharp change for the better in stock speculation, prices advancing \( \frac{3}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{2} \

	GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
	Coupons, '81120%	New 581185
М	Coupons, '65118	10-40s. reg
d	New	10-40s, coupons119
	Coupons, '6711976	Currencies1254
	Coupons, '6812114	
		CKS.
	Western Union 7014	New Jersey Central 683
	Quicksilver 135	Hock Island 108
ra,	Outcksilver old 15	St. Paul 9714
ы	Pacific Mail 29	St. Paul 374 St. Paul pfd 695
	Mariposa 6	Wahash
	Marinosa mid 614	Wabash pfd 3
Н	Adams Express110%	Fort Wayne1028
	Wells-Fargo 83	Terre Haute 6
В	American Express 5014	Terre Haute pfd 1314
9	United States	Chicago & Alton1015
И	New York Central 103	Chicago & Alton101%
а	New Tork Central 105	Chicago & Alton pfd. 108
8	Erie 13% Erie pfd 20 Hariem 13%	Dai 1 A W
8	Erie pid	Del., L. & W 9798
и	Hariem.	Atlantica Pacine Tel. 1854
П	Harlem pfd133	Atlantic & Pacinepia. 218
Э	Michigan Central 44%	Missouri Pacific 6
П	l'anania 183	Indiana Central 3% Chicago, B. & Q118%
и	U. P. SIOCK 0004	Chicago, B. & Q11634
н	Lake Shore 53%	Hannibal & St. Joe 113
н	Illinois Central 92%	Central Pacific bonds. 10 4
М	Cleveland & Pittsburg 95%	Union Pacific bonds. 104
п	Northwestern pfd 6416	U. Pac. land-grant104
-	Northwestern pfd 8416	II. Pac. sinking-funa 0414

C. C. C. & I...... 416 U. Pac. sinking-fund. 9416 BAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The following were San Francisco, July 26.—The follothe closing prices:
Consolidi'd Virginia. 54%
California. 58
California. 58
California. 58
California. 58
Colonia. 75
Cholia. 75
Cholia. 75
Contidence. 58
Savage. 19
Imperial. 5
Imperial. 5
Mexican. 325
Gould & Curry. 15
Best & Belcher. 463
Gould & Curry. 15
Gould & Curry. 15
Caledonia. 50
Caledonia. 52
Caledonia. 52
Caledonia. 52
Caledonia. 53
Caledonia. 53
Caledonia. 53
Caledonia. 53
Caledonia. 53
Caledonia. 54

Hale & Norcross..... 10
New OnLeans, July 2.8—Gold, 111%.
Sight exchange on New York, % premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 548.
FOREIGN.
London, July 26.—Silver, 50%.
Consols, money and account, 98%.
United States bonds—10-40s, 108%; Erie, 12%.
Paris, July 26.—Ennies, 1077 fc for account.
Frankfort, July 26.—United States bonds—
New 5s, 103%.

### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 26:

OITY PROPERTY.

Cornell st, 225 ft e of Noble at, 8 ft, 25x128 ft, with bulleting, dated July 22.

West Adams st, 270 ft e of Central Park av, n f, 175x142 ft, dated July 18.

West Lake st, n c or of Sangamon st, 8 ft, 50x 100 ft, with bulletings, dated June 20.

Parmelee st, 192 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft, with building, dated April 8.

Parmelee st, 192 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft, with building, dated April 11.

Parmelee st, 72 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft, with building, dated April 11.

Parmelee st, 72 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft, with building, dated April 11.

Parmelee st, 72 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft with building, dated April 11.

Parmelee st, 72 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x 124 ft ft or f the first of the first of ft or anal, dated July 20.

Chalcy av, 14 ft n of Harrison st, ef, 80x1205 ft, dated March 1.

State st, 22 ft of The first of Harrison st, ef, 80x1205 ft, dated March 1.

Partings st, 24 ft w of Laffin st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated July 25.

West Fifteenath st, 240 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 31.

Haisted st, 222 ft south of Thirty-fourth st, w f, undivided 45 of 25x1245 ft, dated Nov. 11, 1875.

Went worth av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sta, w f, undivided 45 of 50x120 ft, dated Nov. 11, 1875.

West Shiteenath st, 75 ft o of California avenue, n f, 25x123 ft, dated July 24.

Oswell st, 104 ft s of Pfity-first, ef, 29x128 ft, dated Nov. 24, 1875.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time

1300 1300 1300	Receipts.		Siments.	
4	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	5,805	8,484	4,027	7,402
Wheat, bu	30,717	174, 630	26, 507	32,875
Corn, bu	171,319	302, 525	311, 299	
Oats, bu	41, 337	11,790	22, 259	
Rye, bu	2, 630	4,750		315
Barley, bu	800	2,040		860
G. seed, lbs	13,410	34,945	91,756	
F. seed, 1bs	21,678	350	21,200	
B. corn, lbs	60,000	0	,	6,790
C. meats, lbe .	877,000	47,970	1 400 594	1,078,211
Beef, bris		21,010	1, 100, 000	1,010,211
Pork, bris		198	620	81
Lard, 108		54,900		
Tallow, lbs	84.703	680	137, 837	
Butter, lbs			*******	17,922
L. hogs. No	103,654	51.885	56, 230	
L. nogs, No	5,770	8,931	3,535	
Cattle, No	5,633	2.857	1,952	829
Sheep, No	430			**** ******
Hides, lbs	52,719	66,350	188, 430	73,470
H. wines, bris.	150	480	19	214
Wool, lbs	204, 345	192, 250	185, 445	335, 260
Potatoes, bu	384	**** *****	200	
Coal, tons	7,548		854	
Hay, tons	10		10	
Lumber, m ft.	2,839	2,885	1,980	2,837
Shingles, m	2,484	640	451	778
Salt, bris	10,635	3,280	3,176	
Poultry, lbs		1,012	9,110	W 000
Poultry, coops.	40	77		******
Eggs, pkgs	236	386	*****	
Cheese, boxes.	1,694			347
G. apples, bris.	1,694	2,622	152	
gr. appres, Dris.	106	444		13

o'clock, as a rule, and that the exceptions to that

o'clock, as a rule, and that the exceptions to that rule should be few.

The leading produce-markets were rather less active yesterday in the aggregate, some of the smaller markets being exceptions to the rule, and with less changes in prices, most of them being relatively steady, though wheat was easier. The receipts of grain were smaller, and those of hogs not large, while the weather was again cool, with some signs of a storm, but there was not strength enough in the situation to cause an advance in wheat, corn, or provisions. The reason was that there were very few buying orders on Eastern account, and shippers held off for steadier conditions. For this reason the trading was chiefly for future delivery, and principally on local account, except in oats, which were wanted by country buyers. There was more of confidence in the condition of the grain in store, the continued cool weather being favorable to keeping.

There was a moderate movement in domestic dry goods at firmly maintained prices. Groceries were fairly active and firm. At the modified prices of Tuesday sugars were strong, jobbers still being behind with their orders. Coffees are held with confidence at the late reduction in prices. Sirups, molasses, and rice were firm. The dried-fruit trade was dull. There was a fair trade in cured fish, and at the revised quotations of Tuesday the market was about steady. Butter was active and firm. Cheese met with a light demand, and was again quoted easy. Prices of coal and wood remain as before. Bagging was unchanged. Leather was in moderate request, at nominally steady prices. No price-changes were noted in the oil market. Carborn, lard, and tarpentine were firm. Lumber sold readily at the docks, and the offerings were exhausted before ason. The retail market remains quiet. Drugs and chemicals met with the average demand at recent prices, opium and its preparations being firm at the late advance. Wool continues to move with some freedom at unchanged prices. Seeds were quiet, except timothy, spot offerings of

ncreased demand.

Lake freights were dull and little better than

nominal, at 1½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet, with no change in figures. agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 hs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10%c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn to New England points. Freight engage-ments were reported for 225, 000 bu corn.

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs July 26: John V. Farwell & Co., 50 cases dry goods; Tolman & King, 24 pipes gin; Grommer & Ullrich, 61 cases wine; Schweitzer & Beer, 1 case toys. Amount duties collected, \$4, 274. 34.

FOREIGN EXPORTS, The following were among the direct foreign ex-ports from Chicago for the week ending July 22,

gor 1	week. Since Jan.	
Flour, bris	300 33,1	
Wheat, bu	1, 225, 2	
Corn, bu	0,000 1,653,8	
Pork, bris. Cured meats, boxes Lard, tes	245 9,2	
Cured meats, boxes	7,475 232.4	
Lard, tes	594 106.4	
Beef, bris and tcs	170 6,1	69
Tongues, bris	145 4,0	<b>361</b>
Butter and cheese, pkgs	2,673 16,2	bH8
Tailow, pkgs	200 6.3	113
THE WHEAT PROSP	ECT.	
To the Editor of The T	ribune.	
JULY 26 The stock of wheat i	in store in ten	of

the principal ports of the United Kingdom is stated

the principal ports of the United Kingdom is stated at 1,678,064 qrs; afloat and in passage, 1,437,000 qrs. Total, 3,115,064 qrs.

The imports of this month have fully supplied the demand for consumption, leaving the stocks in store the same as last month, which is almost double the quantity of previous years. If we add to the above our stocks in sight, we have a total of 35,220,512 bu, which is sufficient to last the United Kingdom without further imports for three months. STILL ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
26.—An analysis of the wheat sup-JULY 26.—An analysis of the wheat sup-ply of the United Kingdom for the month of June shows that while the United States and Cana-da furnished in 1875, 2,564,078 cwts, against 2,383,629 cwts in 1876, the new sources of sup-ply in the Sonthern Hemisphere, Chill, British India, and Australia, increased their contributions from 235,853 cwts to 806,612 cwts in the same time, so that if it had not been for the unusual demand from France and Germany during June, which not only took from Russia a large proportion of the wheat destined for the United Kingdom, but also took from British ports a quantity ne

also took from British ports a quantity nearly equal to the imports from Russia, Germany, and France combined, the British markets would have been terribly overloaded.

As these imports from Chili, British India, and Australia are but the beginning of the crop of '76, and are probably to be followed each year by increased quantities, it looks as if wisdom required us to seil our crop as soon as in sit condition to ship, for hereafter we can look for no space of time when we can have a virtual monopoly, as heretofore; but, as we see this year, before the crop of the Northern Hemisphere is marketed, that of the Southern begins to crowd it; and perhaps we can imagine how low wheat will sell in years when, as is sometimes the case, the United Kingdom is the only customer, and Europe, Asia, Australiasia, and America competing for her favors.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS--Were dull and steady, the varia-

tralasia, and America competing for her favore.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and steady, the variations in price being unusually small. There was a small inquiry for shipment, but the bulk of the business done was in turning over round lots from August into September. The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger, accompanied by an easing-down in quotations, but product was not materially affected thereby, as offerings were light, the August deliveries having been nearly all arranged for previously.

Mess Pork—Was quiet, and averaged about the same as the latest of Tuesday, closing a shade caster. The demand was small, but offerings were about equal to it, most of the August deals being cleared up aiready. Sales were reported of 500 bris cash at \$18, 65; 2, 500 bris seller August at \$18, 606; 18, 65; or cash; \$18, 60 \$18, 62; seller August; \$18, 72; seller July; \$18, 60; 18, 65; for cash; \$18, 60 \$18, 62; seller August; \$18, 72; seller July; \$18, 60; 18, 65; for cash; \$18, 60 \$18, 72; seller August; \$18, 72; seller July; \$18, 60; 18, 65; for cash; \$18, 60 \$18, 72; seller August; \$18, 72; seller July; \$18, 60; 18, 65; for cash; \$18, 60 \$18, 72; seller August; \$

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active, and generally quoted easier, holders being obliged to shade prices in order to sell, and then could only find customers among the local dealers, shippers being out of the market. Sales were reported of 130 bris winters on private terms; 1,850 bris spring extras, at \$3.00 for sonr, and \$4.75@ 5.25 for sound; 275 bris spring superfanes on private terms; and 75 bris rya flour at \$3.95. Total, 2,150 bris. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.25@, 7.25; medium winters, \$5.50@.00.00. choice spring extras, \$4.30@4.75; choice patents, \$6.50@7.50; common de, \$5.75@.00; sour springs, \$3.00@3.50; spring extras, \$4.35@4.00. Rye flour, \$3.95@4.00. Spring extras, \$4.35@4.00. Rye flour, \$3.95@4.00.

Brun—Was less active and casier. Sales were reported of \$50 tons at \$10,85@10.50 per ton free on board cars—chiefly at the outside.

Cora-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly easier, within not very wide limits, declining 15@2c, but closing firmer at about 5cbelow the latest figures of Tuesday evening. Liverpool was reported firmer and steady, and New York as in moderate request, while Milwaukee was stronger, and our receipts were small, the inspection into store being only 45 car-loads, while a rumor was fraciy circulated to the effect that a prominent operator was "under it." These things caused a firmer feeling here early, but the slight advance which resulted brought out a good many sellers which involved a reaction. The weakness was chiefly on August deliveries, cash and September being relatively firm. A good many operators who have the was conseding limited. Shippers say they cannot afford to operate at present figures, and would not deem it affe to ship yeen if there was a fair demand. The inquiry for cash wheat was a vacadeding! limited. Shippers say they cannot afford to operate at present figures, and would not deem it affe to operate at present figures, and would not deem i

been recently. Hence there is no disposition to move the wheat out at present and no diminution of stocks in store, though the receipts are light. Seller August opened as Seller, sold at 163., declined irregularly to 20%, and advanced to 21% at the clear. Seller the receipts at the clear. Seller the month reaged nominally at self-second, closing at 50%, which was the latest price for regular No. 2 with a premium or about the on gift-edged receipts. Cash seller who was the latest price for regular No. 2 with a premium or about the on gift-edged receipts. Cash seller were reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 spring at 50%, 2000 bu No. 3 spring do at regions at 50% of the clear of the colour of the colour

reit. Sales were a, 800 bu No. 2 at 2004c; 3, 400 bu by anniple at 3050cc on track; and 800 bu do at 350cd 1.10 free on board care. Total, 10, 000 bu.

sample at 30.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu white, by sample, at 31.23 Sale was made of 350 bu sale white, and closing the bigher than Tuesday. The receipts were again moderately large, but exceeded by the shipments, the attendance being small during the greater part of the session, which made some of those who have August corn coming to them next week, anxious to sell, and they bid down the market, near the middle of the session, though the depression was only temporary. There seems to be more confidence in corn among Eastern buyers than western operators. The demand is steady and continuous, and appears to be limited only by the wish to keep down prices beer, and freight raises to the present low point. Corn at 53465c on the salecard is unusually cheap, and it is no wonder this buyers are taking in the same as a sale was there should be an average yield after and unfavorable weather as has been experienced this year. Seller August opened at 4554c, declined to 445c, and salvanced to 454c, and hould be an average yield after and unfavorable weather as has been experienced this year. Seller August, closing at 466c. Cash sales were reported of 38, 600 bu high mixed at 466c 465c; 153, 600 bu.

OATS—Were again fairly active, savancing 146%c. closing at 466c 50c; 13, 800 bu.

OATS—Were again fairly active, savancing 146%c. closing at the outside, except August, which closed at 294c. Cash sales to fill in, and a good many bourse of the saverage and three and only a few lots were sold. Seller August, September, and October sold at 68cc and cross the contract and contract a

y at SOC: 1,200 bu new, by sample, at 225/625c. Total, 1,600 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 205,000 bu at 913/6 for July, 913/6923/6 for August, and 943/6943/6 for September.

Corn—10,000 bu seller September at 43/6c. Mess pork—3,500 bris at \$18,006/18,623/6 for August, and \$18,7048.723/6 for September.

Lard—250 tes seller the year at \$10.78.

Lartest—Mess pork was active and 156/20c lower, closing at \$18.45 for August, and \$18.575/6 for September, with sales of 5,500 bris at \$18.456/18.60 seller August, \$18.575/6/18.723/6 seller September, and \$15.706/15.75 seller the year.

Lard was fairly active and easier, closing at \$10.75 for August, and \$10.95 for September. Sales: 6,500 tes at \$10.75/6/10.80 for August, and \$10.875/6/10.80 for September.

at \$10.75\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for August, and \$10.67\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for September moderately active and \$4\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for Monot severe decline being for August. September sold at \$4\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for August and at \$1\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for August and at \$1\(\text{i0}\) (0.00 for \$1\(\tex

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.21.
BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. Manufacturers in neighboring localities are buying for immediate wants, otherwise there is little trade. Following are the prices asked by dealers. Concessions would probably be made for large lot. Choice hurl, 9610c; hurl, 768c; medium and No.2 hurl, 687c; good medium-brush, 5542654c; common do, 45465c; fair inside and covers, 35464c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 265c.
BUTTER—Prices were firm, not only for choice table grades, the supply of which continues to fall short of the local trade requirments, but for common and medium grades as well. In addition to the wants of local consumers, there is a well sustained shipping demand, and stocks are kept down to very moderate dimensions. Quotations are as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 21625c; medium to good grades, 15618c; inferior to common, 11613c.

mon, 11@18c.

BAGGING—Continued improvement in the demand BAGGING—Continued improvement in the demand for grain bags is reported, but other lines remain dull. No price changes were noted as follows: Stark A, 244cc; Peerless AA, 23½c; Lewiston, 23c; Montaup, 23c; Ontario, 23c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.
CHEESE—There was a light demand at 8@0e for good to best, with few sales at the outside figure. Poor to fair grades were offered at 3@7c. Stocks are not large, but exceed present requirements.
COAL—Prices remain the same as for the past six weeks or more. There was a light movement at the following quotations: Lackswapas, egg, \$7.50; do

following quotations: Lackawanas. egg. \$7.00; cannel. nots. \$7.70; do exage. \$2.00; Buitmore & Dhio, \$3.00; His season is reported at former perfect. Optium and more tions as follows: Acid, citrae, \$3.00; Billion and the control of the control of

street for supplies.

stronger. Choice fresh new were quoted at 32.47%.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good request and a shade firmer, owing to its scarcity. Prime sold at \$2.47%.

and was quoted at the close at \$2.50. Seller August was quiet at \$2.20\$2.25. Flax was easier. Other seeds remain quiet. Timothy, \$2.30\$2.30, clover, 59.22\$6.80; Hungarian, 30\$450; millet, 30\$450; fax, \$4.15\$41.20. S-There was no change in this market. A

finest, 55@56c; choice, 60.000c; choicest, 75@50c.

WOOD-Sales were effected at 57.50 for maple, \$6.50 for beech, and \$5.00 for slabs.

WOOL-The demand is just fair at the ruling prices. The receipts are small and stocks rather light, but there does not appear to be any prospect of an advance. Manufacturers appear willing to take the wool at present prices. Quotations: Tub-washed, choice, 55@37cr fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 25@25c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 18@21c; fine, 15@17c.

LIVE STOCK. ..15,731 ... 9,741 ...13,930 Total .. 20, 925 31, 089 42, 315 1, 437 1, 288 3, 597 2,865 3,585 6 400 3, 738

CATTLE—The market was active, though rather easier under the pressure of heavy receipts, the arrivals for the four days being some 6,000 head in excess of the number reported for the corresponding period of last week. Good to choice shipping beeves about held their own, but Texas castic (of which there was a large supply) and common natives sold lower—about 102 134c ber 100 hs. There was a liberal sprinkling of choice and extra steers and we note several sales at prices ranging from \$4.00 upward to \$5.00. By far the larger portion of the offerings, however, consisted of common to fair grades and through Texana, for which the prevailing figures were \$2.758-5.00. Among the anies were thead at \$4.00 pward to \$5.10, by Martin Bros.: 21 head at \$5.00, McDonald, March & Go: and 91 head at \$5.00, McDonald, March & Go: and 91 head at \$5.00, McDonald, March & Go: and 91 head at \$5.00, by Bunker & Cochran. The general market closed weak.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 8 year to 5 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1,550 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 hs.

Hedlum Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 hs.

Butcher's Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter.

Weighing 800 to 1,000 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800

to 1,600 hs.

OATTLE SALES.

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At Price,

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LUMBER.

The offerings at the docks were small yesterday, and the market was cleared before noon. Prices ruled the same as heretofore, \$7.2567.50 being the average prices for piece stuff, and \$8.0028.00 for coarse inclumber. The better grades of inch were quoted at \$10.00214.00, lath at \$1.1021.15, and shingles at \$1.00 (2.25. Shizor eight caryoes were sold.

The yard market is dull and easy. Stocks are accumulating, but they are expected to at this time in the season, and the fact has little effect on prices. Following are the quotations:

First and accumulations:

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BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Liverpool, July 28-11 c. m.—Plour-No. 1, 236; No. 2, 216 66.

Grain-Wheat-No. 1, 3846; No. 2, 38; spring, No. L. So: No. 2, 70 10d; white, No. 1, 90 4d; No. 2, 90 1d; club, No. 1, 90 10d; No. 2, 90 4d. Osrs—No. 1, 250 6d; No. 2, 250.

Chesse—American choice steady at 400 64. Other articles unchanged. LORDON, July 26.—Refund Petroleum—138 64. Turpentins—230 644202 3d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

New York, July 22.—Grain—Spring wheat irregular and unsettied; prices 162c better. with the improvement mainly on No. 2 and grades below; No. 2 winter wheat brought little more money, but business was limited; sales of 95,000 bu at 8068c for No. 3 Chicago; 94696c for common to fair No. 2 Chicago; 94696c for common to fair No. 2 Milwaukee; strictly pringe held at \$1.10. with buyers at shout \$1.077, 284084.07 for ungraded spring; 80c for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.1761.18 for No. 1 spring. Rye dull at unchanged figures. Barley remained as last noticed. Corn about 1c better, with a brisk export and fair home trade demand; market closing quiet; tasles of 316,000 bu, part last evening, at 4268246 for hos and warm mixed western; \$214634c for ungraded steamer mixed; \$646856c for prime sali; \$64657c for high mixed and yellow Western; no transactions reported for forward delivery. Oaks 1c better, with a fair home trade and moderate export demand; sales of 91,000 bu, \$137642946 for mixed Western and State, and \$5647c for white do: 3046c for No. 1 sold by sample; poor white Ohlo at 30c; \$000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 35626c in store; mixed Western, 356945c; white Western, 35647c.

Oosan Freights—Business fairly moderate; late rates retained; engagements to Liverpool by steam, \$,000 bu grain at 0d per standard bu.

Provisions—Fork lower, but business very slow; sales of 300 bris new mean on spot at \$10,002 bu 19.75, with small lots at \$19,90; also 500 bris August at \$19.40619.50, and 500 bris August at \$19.40619.50, and 500 bris August at \$19.40619.50, and 500 bris August at \$11.00 bid and \$19.50 asked; for Saptember, \$19.45 bid, and \$19.70 asked. Cut means steady; middles unchanged, with light trade; Western long clear quoted at 10%c. Lard easier, but transactions limited; prime steam on spot quoted at \$11.1746311.20; sales of 200 tes for export on private terms; also, 1,500 tes for August \$11.1124611.15, closing at \$11.106112.20; and 500 tes per August \$1.10610.1226.

Whishy—A shade easter, with saire of all bris shiftly—A shade easter, with saire of all bris shiftly—To the Wastern Associated Press.

New York. July 26.—5240.n.—Steady: 11 9-82; fotures steady: July 11 11-16611 23-392; Angust. 11 11-16611 13-326; Socies sentember. 11 19-326; Angust. 11 11-16611 11-326; Sacies Sentember. 11 19-326; Decem: 1146311 11-326; Decem: 114

Tair and market from. Rice steady. Monases—bemand fair and market from. Rice steady. Fetroleums—Firm; crude, 0%c; repined, 17%c9.17%c; ligh test refined, 18%c; uaphtha, 10%c. Tailouc—Firm; 8\u00e46s5 5-10c. Eggs—Heavy; Western, 15\u00e46s16\u00e46c. Leather—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weighta, 20\u00e429c; California, 20\u00e4213\u00e4c; common, 19\u00e421c. Wool—Unchangred; domestic fesce, 28\u00e4652c; pulled, 23\u00e4854c; unwashed, 10\u00e424c; Texas, 15\u00e424c. Provisions—Pork dull and lower; new mess, \$10.003
19.75; amail lots, \$10.00; August, \$18.40\u00e41b, 50. Beef

Wool—Unchanged; domestic Resce, 28:622c; pulled, 28:634c; unwashed, 10:624c; Texas, 15:624c.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; new mess, \$10.60c 19:75; small lots, \$19.50c, Angust, \$19.40c 19:50. Beef quiet; beef hams scarce and firm; tierce beef quiet. Cut Meats—Long clear Westers, 10:64c city, 10:6c. Lard market easier; prime steam, \$11.17;60:11:20.

Butter—Steady; Western, 12:623c.
Chaces—Market dull; \$1.124.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; \$1c; new sheathing ingot dull; Lake, 20:620%. Pig iron dull and conditions in the condition of the

Grain—wheat steady; new red. 31, 1981, 18; Amber.

18, 1281, 1294; Western sprouted, 70275; old Western white, 81, 25; Rye dull at 90285c. Corn in fair request; yellow, she; mixed, 64856c; damaged and heated, 206 des. Oats firm; Western white, 40846c; Pennaylvania do. 36937c.

1962, 1962

3 do. 84c. Corn stoody; good domand: No. 2 fresh.
454c. Oats scarce and higher: No. 2 obs. Rye guies
but steady; No. 1. edc. Barley quiet but steady; No. 2
spring, Scir. August, 70c.
Freights—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 20 active; No. 2 offered at 494c. Oats retailing only.

Rye neglected.

Canal Preights—54c for wheat, and 54c for com to

New York.

COTTON.
CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton—Middlings, 11e; net CHARLESTON, July 20.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10%(c; gross receipts, 158 bales; exports coastwise, 182, GALVESTON, Tex., July 28.—Cotton firm; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 25 bales; sales, 46.

MOBILIA, Ala., July 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10%(c; net receipts, 25 bales; sales, 30; exports coastwise; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 30; exports coastwise; sales, wisc, 256.

New ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton firm and unchanged, sales of 1,300 bales; receipts, net. 485; gross, 707; exports to New York, 1,330; stock, 30,143.

New York, July 20.—The great auction trace who financis and blankets concluded to-day. The prices realized were a shade better than those obtained at last week's sale. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands, but steady. Medium and dark prints were more active. len's wear woolens were in moderate d

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test, 14%c; prime white, 150 test, 16%c.

Petrisumo, July 28.—Petroleum quiet and draig crude, \$2,6256 at Parker's; refined, 17%c, Philadelphi crude, \$2,6256 at Parker's; refined, 17%c, Philadelphi

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Del., July 26.-Spirits of turpeating

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Corona, Manitowoc, sundrise; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatack, sundries; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries; schr R. C. Crawford, Noque Bay, telegraph poles; schr West Chester, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ada Medora, Marinette, lumber; schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr Holland, wood; schr Persla, White Iake, Schr Holland, wood; schr Hattlie Fisher, Peters Pier, lumber; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, railroad ties; schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgoon Bay, lumber; schr Granger, Ogden's Pier, bark.

CLARARNCES—Schr J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 30 bris pork, 10 bris beef, and sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, 60 bu corn, 10 bris beef, 55 bu potatoes, and sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, 136 pkys fruit, and sundries; prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, 12, 400 bu corn, 100 bris flour, 5 bris pork, and sundries; schr M. A. Gregory, Green Bay, 10 bris beef, 5 bris pork, and sundries; schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistique, 4 bris pork, 3 bris beef, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.
Chicago.—The steamers were picking up small lots of corn, otherwise nothing was done in freights. The stmrs Empire State, Cupa, Montana, and Colorado (last two fill up) were reported for Buffalo, and the E. Mayes for Sarnia, all with corn on through rate. Capacity about 125,000 bn. In the afternoon, the schrs Scotia and Champion were taken for 100,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 14c. Buffalo, July 24.—Coal freights are firm. Shippers offer 40c per ton to Chicago. Vessels holding for better rates. Churters: Hiram H. Smith reports schr La Pettite, to Sandusky, 1,000 bris salt at 4c, 500 bris water lime, two docks, 64c. Capt. J. M. Laughlin reports schr Cacelia Jeffrey, railroad ties, Leamington to Hamilton, Ont., is each, gold. Capt. R. Cardinell reports schr Gen. Worth, coal to Fort Wayne, p. t.

Definor, July 24.—Grain freights continue quiet, but with a prospect of a change for the better. The rates on wheat to Oswego are 44c; to Buffalo, 24c; to Cleveland, 14c, free of elevation.

Milwauker, July 25.—No improvement to as

tion.
Milwauke2, July 25.—No improvement to note in lake freights. Rates on wheat to Buffalo are still quoted at 2c and Oswego and Kingston 5c.

LAKE MICHIGAN. CHICAGO.—Business at the lumber docks was unusually dull yesterday, only one cargo of lumber being at the market in the evening....The schr Crawford arrived here yesterday with an immense cargo of telegraph poles. Her deck-load was 18 Crawford arrived here yesterday with an immesse cargo of telegraph poles. Her deck-load was 18 feet high ... The large schrs Scotia and Champion went to the elevator last evening to take on cargoes of corn to Buffalo .... The schr J. H. Bentley has been chartered for a cargo of lumber from Duncan City, in the Straits, at 31 .... The workmen are still busily engaged repairing the damage done to the stmr Sheboygan the other day. It was expected that her repairs would be finished in a couple of days, but, upon examination, the injury was found to be greater than at first supposed. Besides the damage to her follower, the bottom of the cylinder is also found to be broken. She has at present in Central slip, and will not be ready to resume her route until a week from not Saturday. In the meantime the Alpena file her place ... The barge Trader arrived her yesterday from Grand Haven. During her stay there she was thoroughly overhauled and improved, and now looks like an entirely new heat. Her cabin has been lengthened 25 feet, and also has now eleven state-rooms. The engine has also been put in first-class condition. She will hereafter run between Chicago, South Haven, Holland, and Grand Haven, and will make tri-weekly trips.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 26.—Down.—Prop Huron City, tug Merick and raft, schrs Thomas Parsons, Belle Mitchell, Mary Lyons, and Sea Bird.

U.—Props Arctic and St. Joseph: schrs Wacon ata. L. W. Perry, Louisa Begina, and John G Kaifage.

WIND.—North, gentle; weather fine.

The steam barge H. C. Schnoor grounded in the river below Becourse Point, last night, in a fog. She is nearly a foot out of water aft.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Post Hunon, Mich., July 28—11 p. m.—Down.—Props Oneida, J. Bertschy, Montgomery, Westford, Pacific, Glasgow and barges; tug Relief and raft; schr Neilie Gardner.

Ur—Props Lake Eric, Dean Richmond, Birchhead and barges; schrs Maid of the Mist, Chester Jones, John O'Neil, C. L. Fick.

WIND—South, gentle; weather fine.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, July 26.—ARRIVED—North Branch, Ottawa, 5, 800 bu corn; Cataract, Uties, 6,000 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5, 650 bu corn; M. L. Adams, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Ononadago, Morris, 15, 600 bu corn. CLEARED—Prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 87,026 ft lamber, 53 bris sait; J. Menard, Wilmington, 80 m lumber; Essex, Bird's Bridge, 83,100 ft lumber; Sunbeam, Peoria, 88,378 ft lumber; Mayflower, LaSalle, 4,995 ft lamber; J. Bouchard, Peoria, 88, 130 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 2,000 bu wheat, 1,790 post; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 2,000 bu wheat, 1,790 post; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,215 bu wheat; Jose, Peoria, 89,404 ft lumber; Sandasky, Morris, 34,006 ft lumber; prop E. G. Good, Peoria, 63,808 ft lumber; Omaha, Morris, 25,785 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 20 m lath; Danube, Ottawa, 43,879 ft lumber; prop King Brothers, Kankakes Feeder, 2,801 ft lumber, 5 m shingles.

AN STO ft lumber; prop King Brothers, Kankakes Feeder, 2, 891 ft lumber, 5 m shingles.

MISCELLANEOUS,

Odds and Ends.—The schr K. C. Roberts became waterlogged on Lake Huron last Sunday, and was towed into the harbor of refuge at Sand Beaca, and afterwards was taken to Port Huron, where she will be repaired.—The schr Carlingford, loaded with coal from Erie, grounded on the 20th inst. upon Green Island Shoala, near the Straits. The ing Sangatuck succeeded in pulling her oft, after lightering her of a part of her cargo... The first crib for the breakwater at Cleveland was sunk last Saturday without trouble. Mr. Strong, the contractor, is pushing matters bravely, and will soon have the first 1,000 feet completed... The tug Crusader is reported hard aground on a reef at Mackinac Island, in the Straits. A tug has gone to her assistance from Port Huron....A young Swede, named Nick Rosnell, aged 21 years, while helping unload from ore from the schr Golden West a day or two ago, fell from the schrold down into the hold of the vissel, breaking three of his ribs and one of his limbs... The Detroit Tribune says: "The hot weather of the past week or ten days is reminding travelers and pleasure-seekers of the cool regions of the northern lakes, and propellers are clearing for those quarters much better loaded. The Japan left yesterday with a large number of passengers for Mackinac and Lake Michigan ports, and the prop Winslow passed up on Saturday well loaded with tourists for Lake Superior."

Witts Drawn.—With the opening of the present season the Managars of the Northern Transit Company of steamers determined to inaugurate a new line to Lake Superior, hopes that a sufficient amount of freight and passengers would be obtained to prove the venture a success. From one to two hoats per week were hilled for Duluth and Intermediate ports, from the opening of the present season up to within two weeks of date, and during that time the poppristors discovered by experience that freights to the upper lake were decidely too scarce t

perfect indiference to on board, to say nothin the vessel. Of the ar-rests with the owner, passengers the case quently arrive here by perfety, and far in exci-tise Inspectors, imper-board to a great degre-ceive that attention we whose business it is the case of the Creedend Leader.

LUDINGTON HARM
of the work upo
Pentwater. From
had charge of th
shampel is now 135
the ferry to outside
tor extends from th
the south pier.

make the harbor, mass of that vessels drawin safely. If the \$10,0 propriated, two cribs, be added to the north the House, and then then has to be signed somes a fixed fact, ever, that it will pastion. The hardest of it through the House surely on having an a is well acquainted withors, says that the easiest to gain, in the point of the day of the says that the saiest to gain, in the pring the Grand appears. Special Dispension of the principles of the property of the principles of the principles of the said that the saiest to gain, in the principles of the grand appears.

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To sam up the mo
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ss about £8,000,000
2. Of this amount
the United States are
about £7,000,000, will
for some years to come about £7,000,000, wifor some years to compries of silver should there may be some desewhere.

3. Germany has st which is certainly not the possibility that but with the possibility may be all marger as may be all margers. considerably larger at may be ultimately reage.
4. The Scandinavis the use of silver, but silver coin which they the market are not im.

the market are not im

5. Austria has appa
for gold, the amount
Dauk having diminish
800,000 eince 1871.

6. Italy has been greureany. Since 1850
ported; her forced pa
expelled the whole o
which the silver coins
of 1896, to about £17,
7. France, on the
years past been replen exceeded her 8. England creased amounts.

11. The Home Gov
the extent of £15,000
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builton. This total

part of Russia and A regard to their curren. The actual facts was peak for themselves which of them are in silver, and whith of them are in silver, and whith of them. It is importationally the second. The surplus probability weigh he time to come, still R On the other hand, it temporary relief to the own coinage conside there produced. It is to the evidence add will retain as much operations as German and to here. The replenishment of the evidence and the second process of the prosperity abundance of the cropproduction—that it is east; and, as regards tatted than that, or

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In conclusion, your
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future, they are not
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A BIG CASE F SAN FRANCISCO,
was rendered in the rase of Leland Stan dent and Secretar charged with misd son, claiming to be facific, for refusing the Company. The plaintiff was not a bolidated company, plaint. Robinson cases resently con

colloud to THEIR

higher; No. 2, 30c. Rye quies Barley quiet but steady; No. 2 70c. nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 2c

c for wheat, and 516c for corn to COTTON. Cotton-Middlings, 110; net,

nly 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 156 bales; exports coastwise, 182, July 26.—Cotton firm; middlings, ales; sales, 48. If 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 2 bales; sales, 50; exports coast. 26. -Cotton firm and uncha scelpts, net, 485; gross, 707; ex-Y GOODS.

er; schr Granger, Ogden's

J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 30

f. And sundries; pron Tembu corn, 10 brla beef; prop
arbor, sundries; schr Ironbrls beef, 35 bu potatoea,
desdell, Benton Harbor, sunanitowor, 138 pkgs fruit, and
"Holland, sundries; prop G,
sundries; prop India, Erie,
undries; stimr Corona, Muspkgs liquor, and sundries;
ork, Ogdensburg, 12, 400 bu
brls pork, and sundries; schr
Bay, 10 brls beef, 50 brls
schr Ebenezer, Manistique,
ilt, and sundries: schr H. C,
4 brls pork, 3 brls beef, and

Mayes for Sarnia, all with Capacity about 125,000 bu. schrs Scotia and Champion 0 bu corn to Buffalo at 1½c. Coal freights are firm. Sipto Charles: Hiram 2. Smith e. to Sandusky, 1,000 bris ater lime, two docks, 6½c. reports schr Cecelia Jeffrey, gton to Hamilton, Ont., 8c. Cardinell reports schr Gen. ayne, p. t. — Grain freights continue sect of a change for the betcheat to Dawego are 4½c; veland, 1½c, free of elevations.

.—No improvement to note on wheat to Buffalo are still to and Kingston 5c.

only one cargo of lumber in the evening... The schr esterday with an immense Her deck-load was 16 rge schrs Scotia and

rge schrs Scotia and an elevator last evening rate Buffalo... The schr chartered for a cargo of the interest of a cargo of the Straits, at \$1... usily engaged repairing the Shaboygan the other day, repers would be finished at, upon examination, the sales found to be broken, the sales found to be broken antral slip, and will not be tentill a week from next examine the Alpena fills ge Trade, arrived here distributed and implication of the sales of the sales

HURON.

to The Tribune.

ally 26. — Down—Prop Huraft, schrs Thomas Pary Lyons, and Sea Bird.

St. Joseph; schrs Wacon
a Regina, and John G

weather fine.
Schnoor grounded in the
nt, last night, in a fog.
water at,
to The Tribune.
lly 20-11 p. m. — Down
thy, Montgomery, West1 barges; tug Relief and

Dean Richmond, Birck-aid of the Mist, Chester Fick.

ANAL.

ARRIVED—North Branch,
ataract, Utica, 6,000 bu
5,650 bu corn; M. L.
corn; Monitor, Morria,
b. Morria, 5,600 bu corn.
k Belle, Wilmington,
sait; J. Menard, WilEssex, Bird's Bridge,
sam, Peoria, 88,378 ft
lle, 4,995 ft lumber; J.
ft lumber; prop Monn wheat, 1,790 posts;
,215 bu wheat; Josie,
r; Sandusky, Morris,
E. G. Good, Peoria,
Morris, 25,785 ft lumlath; Danube, Ottawa,
ng Brothers, Kankakee
m shingles.

schr E. C. Roberts beHuron last Sunday, and
f refuge at Sand Beach,
o Port Huron, where she
the Carlingford, loaded
died on the 20th inst.
ear the Straits. The tug
ling her off, after lightreo... The first crib for
was sunk last Saturday
wag, the contractor, is
nd will soon have the
... The tug Crusader is
eef at Mackmac Island,
gone to her assistance
ng Swede, named Nick
lie helping unload from
West a day or two ago,
nto the hold of the vessand one of his limbs.
... The hot weather of
the reminding travelers
e cool regions of the
llers are clearing for
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coning of the present the Northern Transit mined to inaugurate a hopes that a sufficient isengers would be observed to be aucees. From one led for Duluth and incening of the present as of date, and durdiscovered by experientals were decidedly nivalent for the extensive the sufficient of the sufficient and will engage that the place withdrawn that, and will engage that, on their terms of the sufficient of

ANAL.

NEOUS.

PROLEUM. y 26.—Petroleum firm; standard prime white, 150 test, 16%c. 5.—Petroleum quiet and firm; er's; refined, 17%c, Philadelphie

ceive that attention which it deserves, from those whose business it is to attend to such matters.—
Lypinerous Harson.—The dredge has finished the work upon the harbor and gone to Pentwater. From Mr. John Gee, whe has had charge of the work, we learn that the shandel is now 135 feet wide and 16 feet deep from the ferry to outside the piers. This depth of water extends from the north pier te within 60 feet of the south pier. In this 60 feet the water is from 12 to 16 feet deep. Vessels drawing more than 16 feet should keep near the centre of the channel. Besides the dredging done in the channel, a sar which had formed outside the piers, and which in times of heavy blows has subjected marisers to considerable tribulation when trying to make the harbor, has been entirely dredged away, so that vessels drawing 14 feet of water can enter afely. If the \$10,000 asked of Congress be appropriated, two crits, each 50 feet in length, will be added to the north pier. The bill has passed the House, and thence it goes to the Senate, and then has to be signed by the President before it becomes a fixed fact. The probabilities are, however, that it will pass the Senate without opposition. The hardest of the work is over in getting it through the House, and we can count pretty surely on having an appropriation. Mr. Gee, who is well sequalinted with all the harbors upon this ahore, says that the one here is the safest and easiest to gain, in time of storms, not even excepting the Grand Haven harbor.—Ludington Appeal. PENTINE. July 28. - Spirits of turpenting ARINE. Appeal.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 26.—Arrived, props Pletcher, Ohio; schre C. N. Ryan, Ironton. In port, schre C. J. McGill, Three Brothers. The prop Pietcher, A. M. Graves Captain, comes in with a Hayes and Wheeler flag hoisted. HICAGO. AICAGO.

prona, Manitewec, sundries;
pron, sundries; prop Truesdell,
dries; prop Lowell, OgdensMessenger, Benton Harbor,
er, South Haven, sundries;
saugatuck, sundries; prop M.

per; prop Champlain, OgdensR. C. Crawford, Noque Bay,
er West Chester, Muskegon,
e, Muskegon, lumber; schr
tte, lumber; schr J. & A.

amber; schrswindsor, ManM. N. Dunham, Pike's Piar,
White Lake, lumber; schr
bark; schr Magdalena, Packhr Wollin, Holland, wood;
lumber; schr Two Charlies,
lumber; schr Two Charlies,
i ties; schr Belle Walbridge,
er; schr Granger, Ogden's
er; schr Granger, Ogden's

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

Beport of the Committee Appointed by the British Parliament—The Conclusions Arrived at by the Committee.

The British Parliamentary Committee on the ion of Silver has made its report, and Depreciation of Suver this made to Depreciation of

conte, from Ogdeneburg to Chicago and way ports

rived:
To sam up the more striking facts which have been brought before your Committee, the situation at the present moment appears to be this:

1. The total annual production of silver has sien to upwards of £14,000,000, from an average of about £8,000,000 to £9,000,000 in 1880.

2. Of this amount of £14,000,000 the mines of the United States are estimated to have produced about £7,000,000, with the prospect of an increase for some years to come. On the other hand, if the price of silver should remain as low as at present, there may be some diminution in the production elsewhere.

may be ultimately required for subsidiary coinage.

4. The Scandinavian kingdoms have discontinued the use of silver, but the amounts of demonetized silver coin which they have thrown or can throw on the market are not important.

5. Austria has apparently been exchanging silver for gold, the amount of silver held in the imperial Bauk having diminished from £10,000,000 to £6,600,000 since 1871.

6. Italy has been gradually denuded of her silver currency. Since 1805 large amounts have been exported; her forced paper currency has apparently expelled the whole of the metallic currency, of which the silver coins amounted, at the beginning of 1866, to about £17,000,000.

7. France, on the other hand, has for some years past been replenishing her stock of silver, of which during the last four years her importa have exceeded her exports by £38, 500,000.

8. England, Ruesia, and Spain have each been buyers to the extent of some millions.

9. Japan and Chins and other countries in the East have absorbed a certain amount.

10. India still takes silver, but in greatly decreased amounts.

10. India still takes silver, but in greatly decreased amounts.

11. The Home Government has bills to sell to the extent of £15,000,000 per annum, which debtors to India can buy in the place of remitting builton. This total has been gradually reached, and represents an excess of more than £10,000.

12. The gross remittances of silver to India during the last four years have been £15,600,000, compared with £28,000,000 in the four previous

soining fall-weighted silver coins, but only on a contracted scale, and only available for legal-tender for a limited amount.

The members of the Latin Union and Holland have sdepted an expectant attitude, but meanwhile limit, as far as possible, the coinage of silver.

No indications are given of any intention on the part of Russia and Austria to pass any laws with regard to their currency.

The actual facts which have been enumerated speak for themselves; and it will be seen at once which of them are in favor of a rise in the price of silver, and which of them tend in a contrary direction. It is important, too, that the temporary character of some of these facts, and the normal character of others, should be fully taken into account. The surplus stock of Germany will in all probability weigh heavily on the market for some time to come, still ft is a temporary circumstance. On the other hand, the United States will afford temporary relief to the market by retaining for her own coinage considerable amounts of the silver there produced. It is, indeed, possible, according to the evidence adduced, that the United States will retain as much silver for her new coinage operations as Germany may have to sell as the result of hers.

The case of France deserves especial attention. The replenishment of herstock of silver can scarcelly be regarded as other than a temporary circumstance. During the last four years, out of a total of £76,000,000 of dispossible silver, France absorbed £35,500,000. The relief thereby given to the market must have been immense. It is impossible to assume that it can be continued on the Bargest consumers of silver, so much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the same scale. The natural inference to be drawn would be in the opposite direction.

With regard to Indian and the East, hitherto the largest consumers of silver, so make any forecast; and, as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbi

for its adoption.

In conclusion, your Committee have to observe that, while they have endeavored to be as precise as possible in their statement of the facts which have been brought to their notice, and to give an applicit answer to the questions referred to them, as to the causes of the present depreciation of silver, they consider that, in view of the many unsertin elements to which they have pointed, and necessarily enter into every calculation as to the future, they are not authorized to offer any further opinion as to the probable course of the silver market, beyond indicating, as they have endeavored to do, the various circumstances which have to be taken into account.

A BIG CASE FOR A POLICE COURT. A BIG CASE FOR A POLICE COURT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cair., July 26.—A decision was rendered in the Police Court to-day in the tase of Leland Stanford and E. H. Miller, President and Secretary of the Central Pacific, charged with misdemeanor by John R. Roblinson, claiming to be a stockholder of the Central Pacific, for refusing to show him the books of the Company. The Court decided that the plaintiff was not a stockholder of the new consolidated company, and dismissed the complaint. Robinson is plaintiff in a number of cases recently commenced against the Company involving the legality of the management of that Company by the Directors.

THEIR FIRST BOW. Sr. Louis, July 20.—The extensive steel works which have been in process of erection by the Vulcan Iron Works Company for some time past, at South St. Louis, were completed yesterday, and made their first blow. These works are for the exclusive manufacture of Beasemer Steel rails, are the largest is the country, cost bease \$600,000, and have large wides to fill. RETRENCHMENT.

coult, from Ordensburg to Chicago and way porta.

Deficit Free Freez.

Overscoading of ressels is one that should receive more attention than it is getting from the authorities, and more especially of vessels carrying passengers. There are vessels plying the waters of the lare that load down with freight with seeming perfect indifference to the safety of the passengers in board, to say nothing of the risk run of losing the vessel. Of the latter, of course, the matter resis with the owner. But with crafts that carry passengers the case is different. Steamers frequently arrive here loaded down to their very capacity, and far in excess of their measurement of the Inspectora, imperiling the lives of those on board to a great degree. The matter should receive that attention which it deserves, from those whose business it is to attend to such matters.—

Clesicand Leader. Such Is the Watchword of the Common Council.

A Sweeping Reduction in the Expenses of All City Departments.

The Firemen. Police, and School-Teachers Docked Twenty-five Per Cent.

A Fifty Per Cent Decrease in the Board of Public Works.

The Public Library Cut Down Thirty Per Cent.

The New Order of Things to Take Effect on August 1.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Heath in the chair. The absentess were Messrs. Al-drich, Cleveland, and Linsenbarth. Vacancies having occurred in the Committees on Markets and Judiciary, the President ap-pointed Ald. Tarnow to fill the positions.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The consideration of Sec. 2 of the majority report of the Committee on Salaries was then re-

Ald. dilbert renewed his motion to amend by Ald. Gibert renewed his motion to amend by making the reduction 25 instead of 40 per cent.

Ald. Cullertop also renewed his amendment, which was pending when the Council adjourned, to reduce the pay-roll 10 per cent, etc.

Ald. Lawler suggested that the case of the shooting of the policeman should go a long way in the direction of inducing them to reject the

reduction. He went on to draw a pathetic pic-ture of a policeman's life, and contended that any cutting down in his pay would be gross in-

Ald. McAuley stated that there was an ordi-Ald. McAuley stated that there was an ordinance in the hands of the Clerk arranging the details of the proposed reduction, which would be probably passed upon after the report under consideration was disposed of.

Ald. Cullerton called the gentleman to order. He should confine himself to the question be-

fore the Council.

The President ruled the point well taken. Ald. White did not know how they were Ald. White did not know how they were going to get over the section of the charter which provided that official salaries should neither be increased nor decreased during the "physical year." The ordinance would be of no account if it passed. The report should be recommitted for the insertion of details of the proposed reduction.

Ald. Pearson said he had 23 men of splendid physique in his ward who were willing to join the force at \$600 per year.

Ald. Throop moved that Ald. Cullerton's amendment be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed by a vote of yeas, 18; mays, 14, as follows:

Yeas—Pearson, McAuley, Ballard, Bosenberg,

nays, 14, as follows:

Yeas—Pearson, McAuley, Ballard, Bosenberg,
Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Beidler, Van Osdel,
Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCres, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Waldo, Boser, Kirk—18.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton,
Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, White,
Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy—14.

Ald, McCres then moved that the amendment
of Ald, Gilbert be laid on the table. Lost, by
yeas 11, nays 21, as follows:

Yeas—Pearson, Thompson, Stewart, Sheridan.

creased amounts.

11. The Home Government has bills to sell to the extent of £15, 000, 000 per annum, which debtors to india can buy in the place of remitting bullion. This total has been gradually reached, and represents an excess of more than £10,000.000, compared with twenty years ago.

12. The gross remittances of silver to India during the last four years have been £15, 600,000, compared with £28,000,000 in the four previous years.

Legislatively, the position is as follows:
Germany is gradually demonetizing silver, and books forward to its use only for subsidiary coinage.

The United States is carrying out a policy of introducing silver subsidiary coinage in the place of silivers to be and only available for legal-tender for a limited amount.

The members of the Latin Union and Holland have solopted an expectant attitude, but meanwhile limit, as far as possible, the coinage of silver.

The defeat as a possible, the coinage of silver. phy, Sweeney, Rirk—23.

The section was then voted upon and rejected by the following vote:

by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearson, McAnley, Ballard, Rosenberg,
Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Beidler, Smith,
Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Kirk—14.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton,
Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, Van Osdel,
White, Wheeler, Ryan, Bumgarten, Niesen,
Waldo, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Boger—19.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Clerk then read Sec. 3 of the report, as

Sec. 3. The pay-roll of the Board of Public Works shall be reduced 50 per cent. Said reduction may be made, in the discretion of the Board, by the dismissal of a portion of the employes, or the reduction of the pay of the employe—either or both.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend as follows:

Ald. Collection move to animal as follows:
SEC. 3. The pay-roll of the Board of Public Works
shall be reduced 40 per cent from what it was last
year; said reduction may be arranged in the discretion of the Board by the dismissal of a portion
of the employes, or the reduction of the pay of the
employes—either or both. of the employes, or the reduction of the pay of the employes—either or both.

Aid. McCrea moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—yeas, 22; nays, 12.

Ald. Thompson said after the disposition of the previous section nothing remained for them but to adjourn and go home. To say that the Fire Department should be reduced 25 per cent and that no reduction should be made in the pay of the police was absurd. The report was precisely like a political platform—general in its terms, but not meant to effect anything. The report would not execute itself, and was absolutely worthless, except that it expressed a general opinion on the question. He would move to lay the whole subject on the table.

Ald. McCrea asked if they could not instruct the Mayor to order the heads of the departments to reduce in accordance with the order.

Ald. Thompson was inclined to think that the only effect of rejecting Section 2 was to 'prevent further action with reference to the pay of the Police Department.

Ald. Cullerton thought the report could be amended after all the sections had been passed upon.

Ald. Lengacher suggested that the failure re-

amended are as the section of the reformers.

Ald. Lengacher suggested that the failure referred to was owing to the too radical measures of the reformers.

Ald. Sheridan thought it was childish to discuss the matter further. If the report was passed it would be inoperative. They had better abandon the thing at once, and go to work and draw up a new ordinance. ter abandon the thing at once, and go to work and draw up a new ordinance.

Ald. McAuley moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The section was then adopted by a vote of yeas, 21; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Lodding, Kerber, Tarnow, Beidlert, VanOsdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Waldo, Boser, Kirk—21.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Callerion, O'Brien, Lawler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—10.

THE SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The Clerk read the next section, as follows: The Clerk read the next section, as follows:
SEC. 4. The pay-roll of the Board of Education
shall be reduced 25 per cent from what it now is,
to be arranged according to the discretion of the
Board of Education; provided, in addition to the
above reduction of 25 per cent, a further reduction shall be made by dispensing with the further
teaching of music and drawing in the public
schools.

The section was adopted by the following

The section was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow, Biedier, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Waldo, Niesen, Lengacher, Boser, Kirk—22.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Ryan, Murphy, Swesney—10.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sec. 5 was then considered. It was as follows:
SEC. 5. The pay-roll of employes in the Public Library shall be reduced 30 per cent from which it was last year, to be arranged by the Board of Directors of said library.

Ald. Pearsons made a short speech to prove

was last year, to be arranged by the Board of Directors of said library.

Aid. Pearsons made a short speech to prove that they had not yet touched bottom in this matter of retrenchment. If they reduced expenses \$1,500,000 this year and the same amount next, they would be able to pay off the certicates now held in terror over their heads, pay the romployes, and come honorably and squarely before the world again.

Aid. Cullerton moved the previous question, which was carried.

The section was then adopted by the following vote:

\*\*Yeas\*\*-Pearsons\*\*, McAuley, Ballard. Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow, Biedler, Van Oddel, Smith, Briggs, Tarnoo, Mc.

Crea, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgar Riccia, Murphy, Sweensy, Boser, Kirk-24. Moys-Sheridas, Semmor, Cullerton, Loddi O'Brien, Lawler-6.

O'Brien, Lawier-6.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The Clerk then read Sec. 6, as follows:

Suc. 6. The salary of the City Comptroller shall be \$3,500 per annum. The salary of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Comptroller shall be \$2,250; general bookkeeper, \$1,400; second clerk, \$1,600; special assessment bookkeeper, \$1,150; warrant-record clerk, \$1,150; two tax-tedemption clerks, \$000 each; one general clerk, \$000 per annum. The salary of Gas Inspector shall be \$1,000 per annum.

The section was adopted by a vote of yeas, 23; mays, 8.

Bays, 3.

Sec. 7 was then taken up. It read as follows:

Sec. 7. The salaries of the Police Justices of the South and West Divisions of the city shall be \$2,500 per annum each. The salary of the Police Justice for the North Side shall be \$1,500. The salaries of the Clerks of the Police Courts for the South and West Divisions shall be \$1,000 each per annum. The salary of the Clerk of the Police Court for the North Division shall be \$800 per annum.

Court for the North Division shall be \$800 per annual.

Aid. Thompson moved to amend by making the salary of the Police Justice of the South Side \$2,000.

The motion was laid on the table.

Aid. Lawler moved an amendment that the salary of the South Side Police Justice be \$2,000 and that of the Clerk \$1 000.

This amendment was also laid on the table.

The previous question was then ordered, and the section adopted by a vote of yeas, 23; nays, 10.

ABOLISHED.

Sec. 8 was then read and adopted without discussion. It was as follows:

SEC. 8. The offices of City Tax Assessor and City Tax Commissioner be and the same are hereby abolished, the same to take effect on the 31st day of December, 1876.

WHEN IT TAKES EFFECT.
The ninth section was as follows: 

The reduction above provided for shall take effect on the—day of—, 1876.

Ald. McCrea moved to make the date the 1st of August.

Ald. Cullerton moved an amendment that the blanks should be filled up as follows: "After the day when the employes whose salaries are reduced shall have been paid all arrearages of pay now due them from the city." The Aldermen went on to say that such an amendment would place the Finance Committee and the capitalists on record on this important subject. They had declared that a sweeping reduction would be followed by a rush of money into the treasury, and it would be as well to have the thing at once tested.

Ald. McAuley moved to lay this amendment upon the table. Voted down.

Ald. McAuley moved to lay this amendment upon the table. Voted down.

Ald. Thompson moved the following as a substitute for the section:

The reductions above provided for shall take effect ten days after the passage of this ordinance, provided that no employe shall be discharged by virtue hereof until he shall be paid in full.

Ald. McCrea, in reply to Ald. Cullerton, said it was not correct that they were not receiving a cent. They were getting a little on the popular loan, but it did not amount to much. If, however, they did not take the 40 per cent off the Police Department he was not sanguine of procuring money from capitalists. They hoped, if the reductions were gone through with in accordance with the report, that the capitalists would come to the sid of the city. At the same time he was afraid to make any pledges on the subject; he was merely hopeful that the wished-for result would be attained.

ALD. CULLERTON

for result would be atfained.

ALL CULLERTON
said they should face the thing fairly and squarely. If they were to reduce as much as 90 per cent they could not get a cent from the capitalists. The only way to bring the tax-fighters to their senses—and it would eventually be forced upon them—was to disband the entire force. When that was done the trains for two weeks would be full of people flying from the city.

Ald. Throop said the Council would cut a small Ald. Throop said the Council would cut a small figure in trying to get the capitalists into a tight place. They must do their duty in this matter of retrenchment, and trust to the moneyed men acting voluntarily to relieve the city. It was no use threatening people with cutting off their water, etc.; if they made it an object for capitalists to lend money, the city would soon recover its position in the financial world. How did the county get money! Simply by looking after its paper, and not, as the city had done, allowing it to go to protest. He urged that the report should be passed, as then there would be little difficulty about getting money to run the city.

expressed himself in favor of taxing the lum-ber-dealers, the grain and coal merchants, etc., but he was strongly opposed to cutting down the roor employes. or employes.
Ald. Culierton moved the previous question which was ordered.

The question then recurred on Ald. Cullerton's amendment, which was voted down by yeas 12, nays 20, as follows: Yeas 12, nays 20, as follows:

Feas—Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, O'Brien,
Lawler, White, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—12.

Noys—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg,
Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow,
Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throon, McCrea, Rawleigh, Baungarten, Waldo, Boser Kirk
—20.

Crea, Rawleigh, Baungarten, Waldo, Boser Rirk

—20.

Ald. McCrea's motion was then carried by yeas 20, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCroa, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Waldo, Boser, Kirk—20.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—13.

The remaining sections were passed without debate. They were as follows: Szc. 10. All city offices shall be kept open for the transaction of city business from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. of each working day.

Sgc. 11. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage. and after its passage.

THE FOLICE.

Ald. Throop offered the following as a substitute for Sec. 2.

That the pay roll of the Police Department be reduced 30 per cent from what it now is, said reduction to be accomplished by the dismissal of a portion of the officers and such reduction in the pay of the remainder as is necessary; provided, that the pay of the Superintendent shall be \$3,000 per snum, the same to take effect Aug. 1.

After some remarks by Ald. Lawler, Ald. Rosenberg moved as an amendment that the reduction be 25 per cent.

Ald Waldo offered the following as a substitute to Ald. Throop's motion:

That the pay-roll shall be reduced 25 per cent, and that said reduction be accomplished by reducing the salaries 15 per cent of the Captains, Sergennis, roundsmen, and patrolmen, and discharge-enough from the force to make the total reduction 25 per cent.

On a vote Ald. Waldo's substitute received on a vote Ald. Waldo's substitute received THE POLICE.

On a vote Ald. Waldo's substitute received the following vote, and was accordingly adopted:

And the following total and the subject of the manner of t

port as a substitute for the whole subjectmatter.

Aid. Rawleigh moved that the substitute be
laid on the table. Carried—yeas, 20; nays, 12.

Ald. Sheridan offered his ordinance on the
salary question as a substitute for the whole.

After some discussion, this substitute was laid
on the table. The ordinance as amended was
then adopted by a vote of yeas 23, nays 9, as
follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley. Ballard. Rosenberg,
Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow,
Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Boser, Kirk—22.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton,
White, Wheeler, Murphy, Sweeney—9.

White, Wheeler, Murphy, Sweeney—9.

\*\*SHERIDAN PROTESTS.\*\*

Ald. Sheridan handed in the following protest, which was allowed to be spread on the records:

I hereby protest against the passage of this ordinance without a caption to set forth what the purpose of said ordinance is, for the reason that, if said ordinance has a purpose in view, it is to diminish the salaries of the officers of the city as fixed in the Appropriation bill made for the purpose of fixing such salaries for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1876, and is, therefore, unlawful and void.

Ald. McCres offered the following: Ordered. That the Mayor notify the heads of the different departments of the action of this Council on the reduction of salaries, and order them to proceed to conform to such reduction forthwith. Ald. McAuley moved to suspend the rules in order that the order might be passed.

The motion was voted down.

The Council then adjourned.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 26.—The Good Templars of the Northwestern Temperance District of Il-linois met here to-day to instruct delegates in the private work of the Order. Nearly all the the private work of the Order. Nearly all the lodges in the District are represented, and the meeting promises to be one of great interest. It is proposed to hold conventions similar to the one now in progress semi-monthly at the various towns having lodges. The officers of the Convention are as follows: J.E. Haymon, of Chicago, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. C. Hutchinson, of Freeport, W. V. T.; R. W. Jones, of Freeport, W. R. B.; the Rev. Wells, of Chapel Hill, Chaplain. THE COURTS.

A Novel Question Concerning the Satisfaction of a Judg-

An Important Admiralty Decision---Interesting to Ship-Chandlers.

What Was Done in the Halls of Justice Yesterday.

In the case of Hermann Blennerhassett vs. Wells, Fargo & Co., a novel question was yesterday before Judge Blodgett. It seems that some years ago plaintiff recovered judgment in Nebraska for some \$7,000 against Wells, Fargo & Co. Subsequently suit in debt was brought in New York on this judgment, but, after waiting a year or so and despairing of getting judgment, Blennerhassett began a suit here on this same Nebraska judgment, and obtained a judgment a few days before it was obtained in New York. Three judgments were therefore existing at the same time on the same claim. By the law of Nebraska, 10 per cent interest per annum was allowed on a judgment, but, owing to inadvertence, judgment was only but, owing to inadvertence, judgment was only obtained in New York for the amount due, with obtained in New 10rk for the amount due, with 7 per cent interest, that being the legal rate in that State. The whole amount was \$12,455.33. Here, however, the judgment was for the amount with 10 per cent interest, making some

Wells, Far wo & Co. paid the New York judg ment, and then made a motion here yesterday to have the judgment in the United States Circuit Court here satisfied, on the ground that it had already been paid; that there could not be but one satisfaction; that the suit here was for the same cause of action as that in New York; and that, having paid one judgment, they could not be compelled to pay anything more.

The plaintiff claimed that the amount of the New York judgment could only be applied on the judgment here. The Judge so held, and decided that the defendants must pay the difference also between the amount of the New York judgment and the one obtained here, on the ground that in every State every court looks at the remedies it administers itself, and a motion to vacate a judgment on the plea that it had been paid was addressed to the equitable power of the court, and would not be granted until the judgment had been fairly satisfied, and not merely technically. The motion to have the judgment satisfied was therefore everruled. Mr. H. K. Whiton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. A. Small for the defendants. AN INTERESTING DECISION FOR VESSEL-OWN-

ants.

An interesting decision for vessel-ownErs.

Judge Drummond yesterday delivered a decision in the case of Miller et al. vs. The Proceeds of the Schooner Kate Hinchman, which will
be found to be of considerable importance to persons furnishing supplies to vessels, or loaning
money on them. It appears that the libellants
had filed libels to recover for labor, materials,
and supplies furnished to the schooner during
the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.
Prior to this, however, a mortgage had
been given on the vessel and duly recorded in
the office of the Recorder in Chicago under the
act of Congress. Subsequently the supplies,
etc., were furnished here in the home port of
the vessel, where, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United Sistes, no lien was
given on the schooner under the maritime law.
In point of fact, however, there was a lien
under the laws of the State of Illinois, for supplies or materials furnished, and the question
was raised—the proceeds being insufficient to pay
both claims—whether the lien of the mortgage
under the circumstances of the case, superseded
the lien for supplies under the State law. Judge
Drummond held the lien of the mortgage to be
paramount, and directed it to be paid first out
of the proceeds of the vessel which were in
count.

A. E. MILLER.

of the proceeds of the vessel which were in count.

A. H. MILLER.

In the case of H. H. Barling vs. A. H. Miller, Judge Blodgett a few days ago rendered a decision finding that Miller owed Barling about \$90,000 on a trustdeed, and ordering the same to be paid by the sale of Miller's building on the east side of Wabash avenue, near Adams street, now occupied by the Coan & Ten Broecke Carriage Manufacturing Company. At the same time the Judge ordered the payment of certain mechanics' liens out of the proceeds in a certain proportion to the amount due on the mortgage. A reference was also ordered to the Master in Chancery to ascertain the value of the building and land at the time the mortgage was given, so as to ascertain the proportion which could be paid on these liens.

Yesterday Mr. Bishop filed his report, finding the value of the building in 1873 to have been \$70,000, the fixtures, consisting of show-cases, etc., in the building, \$6,000, and the land on which it stood to be worth \$1,400 a front foot, making the value of the whole premises \$143,000. The report was ordered to be confirmed unless objections were filed by Saturday morning.

THE BOCKFORD, BOCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS BAIL-The following is an abstract of the final report of W. H. Ferrey, the Receiver of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Com-

stated, but is about \$62,000, as shown by O'Hara's report some time ago to the city.

DIVORCES.

Arthur M. Saxelby filed a bill yesterdsy against his wife, Rose, charging her with desertion, adultery, cruelty. profane language, and habitual drunkenness, alleging that she is often in the habit of "throwing missles" and hot water at him, and also of getting drunk and quarreling with him, and raising Cain generally, and he wants a divorce on some cause or other.

ally, and he wants a divorce on some cause or other.

ITEMS.

In the case of Mary E. Lyman vs. Frank Lyman, an injunction was ordered to be issued as asked to prevent the defendant from disposing of his wife's estate either here or in Oswego, N. Y.

Judge Farwell will hear set case No. 389, Clybourn vs. Kimbark to-day. The case of Babcock vs. Appleby which has been on trial the last two weeks was closed yesterday and taken under advisement.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas W. Guild filed a bill against Ferdinand Beach, Ira H. Fitch, and Collins Brooks, to foreclose a mortgage for \$5.400 on all of Lots 1 and 2, and 16 feet of the north side of Lot 3, Block 14, in the original town of Aurora.

foreclose a mortgage for \$5.400 on all of Lots 1 and 2, and 16 feet of the north side of Lot 3, Block 14, in the original town of Anrora.

The Connecticut Mugual Life Insurance Company siled a bill against the Whomn's Home, P. 'W. Gates, G. S. Hubbard, C. B. Farwell, Sarah H. Gage, W. F. Tucker and L. L. Coburn to foreclose a mortgage for \$22,000 on Sub-Lot 3, Lot 8, Block 3 in School Section Addition.

BANKRUFTCY MATTER.

Abraham Rosenthal, a boot and shoe dealer, having a store at No. 181 Clark street and another at No. 880 State street, filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt yesterday. His preferred debts amount to \$18 for wages due; the unsecured debts foot up \$18,190.28. The assets consist of a lot in Washington Heights valued at \$400; a stock of boots and shoes at the Clark-street store valued at \$2,500; and a similar stock at the State-street store worth \$3,000; show-cases, shelving, etc., \$200; debts due on open account about \$175, polices of insurance on goods \$11,000, and some houseled to be care the control of the

position of the debtors to change the terms of the composition heretofore approved, by ex-tending the time for payment, acties to be giv-en to all creditors by mail on or before July 31. In the matter of Ransom J. Morse, an order was made authorizing the Assignee to bay \$2,300 to Van H. Higgins, and take the proper-ty, consisting of diamonds, etc., by which the money was secured, the property having been in effect mortgaged or pledged for that amount. Discharges were issued to George Stewart and Edwin W. Jewell.

in effect mortgaged or pledged for that amount. Discharges were issued to George Stewart and Edwin W. Jewell.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Louis R. Hall began a suit against George F. Davies to recover \$5,000 damages for an alleged breach of coverant.

Leah Harris commenced a suit against Joseph Rosenthal to recover \$1,500 damages for false imprisonment.

Hiram Grant sued J. J. Douglas for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Thenie Slavon commenced a suit against Mary Murray, to recover \$1,000 damages for an alleged slander. A caplas in aid was issued.

Henry and Albert Keep filed a bill against Sally Lombard, Josiah Lombard, Jr., Betsey A. Small, Reuben Small, L. C. P. Freer, W. H. King, N. B. Rappelye, M. A. Frisbie, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Abby A. Whipple, R. M. Whipple, J. N. Stiles, J. Spencer Barnes, and S. A. Sawyer, to foreclose a mortgage for \$12,000 on the S.-% of the following premises; commencing on the north and south centre line of Michigan avenue, 406 8-10 feet north of the south line of the N. W. fractional of Sec. 23, 39, 14, thence north along said centre line of Michigan avenue, 406 8-10 feet north of the south line of the N. W. fractional of the N. W. frac

remanded.
C. H. A. Levi pleaded guilty to larceny and took thirty days in the County Jail.
John Noble was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given thirty days in the County Jail.
John Murphy, John Ryan, and John Malone were tried for riot and acquitted.
Carl Jacobson was tried for incest, found guilty, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.
JUDGMENTS. BUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. Whitbed Co. vs. James Rocheford, \$316.53.—J. W. Ben net et al. vs. Kate Law, \$60.

EDUCATIONAL.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES. PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE TWENTY-SIX TRACHERS.

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PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institu-tion will open Sept. 12, 1876. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTEN-DEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Autumn Term will begin Sept. 6. The Colciler and Grammar School open the same day. For catalogues apply to REV. JAMES DzKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute and Seminary. HORING AGUIGO COURGIAGE IMMITTAL ARE DEMIRALLY,
MONROE, MICH.

The twenty-seventh collegiate year opens the 19th of
September. It embraces, besides the Classical, a Musical Department. Fifteen Planos, one Pipe Organ,
three Music Teachers. Apply to Prof. E. J. BOYD.
Monros, Mich.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

SWARTIMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES; onder care of Friends. All expenses covered by \$350 a year. E. H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore, Pa.

Pa.

"L'INWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPREY'S Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.

MRS, W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR
young ladies, Batavia, N. T. NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS IN PRESS AND PREPARATION By Messrs, LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY.

UNITED STATES REPORTS, S. C. Vol. 91. OTTO 1. Svo.

TABLE OF CASES IN UNITED STATES DIGEST. Pirst Series. Royal Svo.

GREENLEAF ON EVIDENCE. New Edition.
Edited and Revised by J. WILDER May, Esq.,
author of "May on Insurance." 3 vols. Svo.
BISHOP'S CRIMINAL LAW. Sixth Edition. 2

EXPOSITION BUILDING. CRYSTAL GARDEN

ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD'S Grand Promenade Concerts Evening Concert, 8 o'clock; admission, 25 ets.

SOUTH PARK PAYILION, THIS EVENING. GIVEN BY G. W. L. G. BAND. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY...

EXTRA ENGAGEMENT. In consequence of the immense success of the play of CONSCIENCE, and the general demand for its reproduction, arrangements have been made for its performance during the week commencing Monday, July 24, when it will be presented with a GREAT CAST. Matinees Wednesday and Satur-Monday, July 31-Tony Pastor's Company.

LAKE EXCURSIONS. The Steamer GEO. DUNBAR can be chartered for Excursions on very reasonable terms. Apply on board at Madison-st, bridge, or at 271 Madison-st., cor. Mar-ket. Sundays to South Chicago at 2 p. m. PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS** State Contracts.

STATE OF ILLENOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SCORTANT OF FATE.

STRIKE OF SILLEN AND OF STATE.

In accordance with law the Commissioners of State
Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice
that scaled proposals will be received at the office of the
Secretary of State until 12 o'clock m. of Monday,
Sept. 4. 1876, for furnishing all printing paper and
other paper and stationery that may be required for the
use of the State for the term of two years from the first
Monday in November, 1876. Also for the copying,
printing, blading, and distributing the laws, journais,
and distributing the laws, journais,
and distributing the laws, journais,
and distributing the laws, formeral Assembly for
addition years.

All srticles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-House in the
City of Springfield, at such time or times and is such
quantities as he may direct, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at his office.

The paper and stationery to be furnished are classified
as foliows:

1st. Printing paper.
2d. Paper for blanks, covers, etc.
3d. Stationery and other paper.

Separate b da will be made for each of the three
foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream

2d. Paper for bianks, covers, etc.

3d. Stationery and other paper.

Separate b ds will be made for each of the three
foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream
for each of the acveral kinds of paper, the price per
thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross dozen,
etc.

Contract with other articles of stationery acentum greater than the market price of the articles at
wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making
the contract.

PRINTING.

The printing must be let in separate contracts for each of the several classes as provided by law.

BINDING. The binding will be let in one contract, upon the lowest bid in the aggregate of all the work required to be
done.

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions of the Thirtieth General Assembly of this State,
for the use of the Fublic Frinter, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAWS, JOURNALS, REFORTS, ETC.
The distribution of the laws, journals, reports and
documents, and other printed matter required to be
distributed, in accordance with law, or joint resolutions of the General Assembly, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum
of \$6,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people
of the State of Hilnols, conditioned that if such bid is
accepted, the person making it will, within ten days
after the award is made, enter into a contract as specifed in this advertisement, and that he will execute a
bond conditioned for the fathful performance of such
Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid
with the Governor when he dileshis bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received until such
bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The awards of the several contracts will be made by
the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the
bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the
right to reject any and all bids.

Lists of articles required, bianks for proposals and
bonds, and other particulase, can be had on application
to the Secretary of State.

O. E. LIFFINCOTT.

Anditor Fublic Accounts,
THOMAS R. EIDSALL.

Commissioners of State Contracts.

Proposals

Commissioners of State Contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL. Minn., July 31, 1878

Scaled proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the office of the Quartermaster at Fort Ellis. M. T., until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 7th day of August, 1373, at which time and places they will be ovened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Wood and Hay required during the facal year commencing July 1, 1876, and cading June 50, 1877, at each of the two new military postes be established on the Yellowstone River.

1, 500 tons Hay, and 5, 600 cords and Wood, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish these unantities during the continuance of the contract.

A copy of this advertisement should Se autached be each bid. Bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be received, and preference given to articles of domestic production.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving the contraction of the contraction of the specified of the contraction

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. LOCK HOSPICAL, COT. WASHINGTON & FTARKIN-SIS.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all important. Seminal Wasknesse, night losses by dreams, pinples on the face, for manhood, cas positively in curved. Seminal Wasknesse, night losses by dreams, pinples on the face, for manhood, cas positively in curved. Seminal Wasknesse, night losses by dreams, pinples on the face, for manhood, cas positively in curved. Seminal was in the seminal terms and the seminal terms are transfer of the seminal terms. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and pariors. Tou see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 s. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 s. m. All business strictly condential.

PRIVATE LIBHED DR. CLARKE, 180

MEDICAL THE RECULAR, OLD-ESTABLIBHED DR. CLARKE, 180

South Clark-st., continues to cure
thousands. He cures when all
others fail. If IN TROUBLE you
are advised to consuit him in person or by letter. He uses no mercury, but cures speedily all
clarks. He gives city reference as to past success.
ESTABLISHED 1801. AGE and EXPERIENCE all
With safety and success. Celebrated Female Fills,
silo per tottless of Safet Preventif, "Side Mixture,
saited by the safety for the property of the cure.

EST Send stamp for "Circular for Mexical "
output property of the property of the cure." \$10 per bottle; "Pessarle Preventit," \$10 each. Varianted,

137 Send stamp for "Circular for Married," containing valuable information. ET Victims of SELFABUSE or Private Diseases send stamp for CELRBRATED BOOK on Nervous and Private Diseases.
You will find this a GOLDEN BOOK. Consultation
free and sacred. Address letters to DR. F. D. CLARKE.
186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,
NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. REAN is the only physicism in the city who warrants curse or sepay. Office hours, S a. m. to S s. m.: Sandays from S to 13. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL RISAT, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Rahn's fluseum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear symopats of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of servous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Frice 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York. PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy care of Seminal Weakness, Los Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON 2 CO., Box 2298, New York.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 Paid a Profit of during the past few months, under our improve system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced a nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing fall information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE 4 CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York. SCALES.

SCALES
PAIREANKS, MORSE & CO.
131 A 131 Labo St., Chicago,
Better (labo party to Company)

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & HORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Ret Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75

mani-street., corner Mullison-st., and 8t the depota. Arriva.

Pacific Part Line. | 10:30 a. m. | 3:40 y. m. |
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinion | 10:30 a. m. |
Dubuque Might Ex. viaClinion | 10:30 a. m. |
Dubuque Might Ex. viaClinion | 10:30 a. m. |
Somaia Might Express | 11:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Arriva. | 10:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Arriva. | 10:00 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Arriva. | 10:00 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Arriva. | 10:00 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
Arriva. | 10:00 a. m. |
A

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., Southeast corner of Ran-doiph, and at Palmer House.

| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Day Express | 5.00 a. m. 8:00 b. m. Right Express | 5.15 p. m. 6:00 a. m. Right Express | 5.15 p. m. 6:00 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Orang Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 6:30 a. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Right Express | 5.00 a. m. † Saturday Ex. \* Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. † Dall;

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, mear Madison-st bridge.
Ticket Official: At Depot, and 122 Handolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 5t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 2:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. 5t. Louis & Springfield Ex. 2:00 a. m. 7:50 p. m. 7

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAIT, RAILEOAD Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sis. Tickes Office, 83 South Clark-st., apposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Grosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twonty-serv
Ticket Office. 121 Handolph-st., near Clark

GHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD bepota, foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, as Clark-st., and at depota. Mail and Express.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passenger 7:325 a. m. 7:60 p. m.

Pacific Past Line, for Omain.

Pacific Past Line, for Omain.

Actison & St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

Aurora Passenger .

Sub p. m. 11:30 p. m. 11:30 a. m.

Sisto p. m. 10:10 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

Aurora Passenger .

Aurora Passenger .

Sub p. m. 10:00 p. m. 2:055 a. m.

Downer's Grove Accommod's .

Sisto p. m. 2:055 a. m.

Texas Express .

\*Rr. Sunday , † Ex. Saurday .

EELE AND CHITAGO LINE.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices. 63 Clark-st., Paimer House
Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-st., corPacific, Trains jeave from Exposition Building

OFFICE CRIST QUARTERNATER.

OFFICE CRIST QUARTERNATER.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21. 1878

ST. PAUL, Minn. PITTRBURG. P1. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. | Leave. Arrivo. | Day Express | 9:00a m. \*7:00 p. m. | Pacific Express | 5:15 p. m. \*6:30 a.m. | 15:15 p. m. \*6:30 a.m. | 15:15 p. m. \*8:00 a.m. | 15:00 p. m. | 15:00 p.

> BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILBOAD Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: St Clark-st. Paimer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).
>
> Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO, BOOK IBLAND & PACIFIU RAILBOAN.
> Depot, corner of Van Bures and Sherman-sta. Ticket
> office Sc Clark-st., Sherman House.
>
> Leave. Arrive.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex \*10:00 a. m. \* 3:45 p. m. Peru Accommodation. \* 5:00 p. m. \* 9:35 a. m. Night Express. \* 110:00 p. m. 7 6:50 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m. Saturday Boat don't leave until for Grand Hayen, Grand Hayeta, Muskegon, ally (Sundays sacepted). 9 m. For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays sacepted). 10 a. m. Saturdays Boatdon't leave until 9 p. m. For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tassing and 7 p. m. For Luchington, Manistee, etc., Tucaday and Thursday. 9 b. m. 1 OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamen between few York and Havre, calling at Flymouth (G. B., For the handling of passengers. The spiendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (cabina provided with alectric belis will sail from Fire No. 43. North Hiver, as follows: FEANCE, Trudelle, Saturday, July 38, 11 a. m.; "PEREIKE, Danre, Saturday, Aug. 12, 10 s.m. Frice of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, \$110 to \$120, according to accommodation; each of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, \$40, 10 s.m. Frice of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, \$10, in cluding wine): Descended the second street, and the second street, street, street, and the second street, stree

STATE LINE. 

National Line of Steamships. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

EGYPT, July 28, 11:20 a m | THE QUEEN, Aug. 12, 10 am

ITALY....Aug. 6, 3 p m | SPAIR ....Aug. 19, 3 p.m GRECH, Baterday, Aug. 8, 3 p. m.

Cablin passage, \$60, 570, and \$80 currency. Return lickets at reduced rates, Bucreage lickets at reduced rates, Bucreage lickets, \$20, currency. Bratts for \$1 and upwards on Great British.

Apply to

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sature day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboleen Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabit, SiOU seconcabin, SoO, gold; steerage, SiO currency. For freigh or passage apply to

2 Bowling Green, New York. AMERICAN LINE

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison J. H. MILNE, Western Agent. Great Western Steamship Line,
From New York to Briss (Engine) Greet
OMERST, Western Steins (Engine) Greet
OMERST, Western Treater, July 25
ANAGON, Symon. Westerday, Aug. 20
Collis penerge, Froj Intermediata, Sel; Steamer, Sul
Standard Collision Collision Collision
Standard Collision
Standard Collision
Standard Collision
Control Engineer.

CUNARD MAIL LINE Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lewest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Rendelphoto, Chicago.

ber is requested to be present, as busines f importance will be transacted. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasee, optician (TRIBUNE Sulfding), was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 81; 3 p. m., 88; 8 p. m., 78. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.22; 8

The Barton-Browning kidnapping case was yesterday continued until to-day by Justice Summerfield. The woman Browning was placed under \$300 to keep the peace towards the child's

cond Presbyterian Church of Indianlis has extended a call to the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of the Plymouth Congre-gational Church in this city. The call contem-plates a salary of \$6,000 per annum and the par-

The case against Capt. John Keith, of the schooner Halsted, was dismissed by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, on the ground that here was full provocation for his dealing with he refractory seaman who entered complaint gainst him.

If John T. Evans, formerly of Alexandria, Vs., is in this city, and will call upon Supt. Hickey, he will receive information concerning a fortune which has been left him by the death of his father. The property is now in charge of Deputy Marshal J. C. O'Neil, of Alexandria. The police and all good citizens in general should be on the lookout for three boys, aged netween 12 and 15 years, named Bertie Carrier, Ed Ward, and John Beerman, who ran away from good homes in Milwaukee, and are now

d to be viewing the good sights in this

Thomas J. Kerr, formerly a real-estate dealer in this city, and a member of the firm of Kerr, Davison & Welch, accidentally fell over the bannisters of a stairway upon the third floor of Bryan Block at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, and received injuries from which it is feared he cannot survive. Mr. Kerr is about 60 years of age, and at present a resident of Sacramento, Cal.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock two young ladies, while riding in a buggy near the corner of Madison and State streets, collided with an express wagon, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. Their vehicle was dashed to pieces and was sent home in the express wagon with which it had collided. The ladies refused to give their names for fear the boys might have a laugh at them.

He was very tired, that Washington street insurance agent, and when his young brother
awoke him, or tried to, in the "wea sma""
hours, saying, "My tooth aches so hard," he
age, sleepily, "Which is it?" and drops off to
sleep again. Being again aroused by the moans
of his young companion in pain, he responds to
his next statement of his sufferings by asking—
the "ruling passion strong in" sleep—"What
company is it insured in!"

the "ruling passion strong in" sleep—"What company is it insured in!"

Col. Juessen returned from Washington yesterday, whither he went some days since in the interest of several of the members of the late Whisky Ring, notably the Gaugers and Store-keepers who had pleaded guilty and "laid down." The Colonel's mission was to secure an order for their cases to be nolle proseed, and in this, it is understood, he has been successful. He also obtained the reicase of the whisky in Junker's rectifying house, the surplus accruing from liberal gauging and close weighing. For this accumulation the revenue officials here were unwilling to issue tax-paid stamps. Private letters received from Washington yesterday, inspired the exiles in the County Building with additional hope that the day of their deliverance is not far distant.

ALLEGED BRUTAL CONDUCT.

The following was yesterday presented to Supt. Hickey. If the officer acted in the manner he did, his removal from the force should not be delayed:

CHICAGO, July 28.— To M. C. Hickey, General CHICAGO, July 28.— To M. C. Hi

ner he did, his removal from the force should not be delayed:
CHICARO, July 26.—To M. C. Hickey, General Superintendent Police—Sir: In accordance with my duty, I herewith submit a formal complaint against Officer James Cahill, of Cottage Groye Station, for conduct unbecoming an officer of your force, as follows: A complaint of brutal conduct in the arrest and use of a prisoner, as shown in these two particulars:

First—In striking a defenseless man, already in the attitude of a prisoner, a powerful blow with his club, which felled the man to the floor, and caused the blood to settle immediately after on the whole side of his head and face.

Second—After the arrest, in striking the prisoner a violent blow in the mouth with his fist, because the prisoner was unable, from the effects of the previous blow, to carry to the station the articles

a violent blow in the mouth with his fist, because the prisoner was anable, from the effects of the previous blow, to carry to the station the articles of his intended theft.

Whether the above acts were the result of unsontrollable anger or fear, in either case the officer can ecarcely be trusted with the responsible duties of his position, calling, as it does, for courage and self-control alike. The above facts were witnessed by the subscriber, who assisted in the arrest. Very respectfully submitted,

W. R. Lonr, 200 Thirty-third street.

DROWNED.

Yesterday noon occurred a most heart-rending accident in the Village of Hyde Park. Two small boys while playing about the town breakwater, contrived a frail raft of a few boards, upon which they put out and paddled for the mouth of the basin. When about half way down, and nearly opposite Mr. Morgan's house, one of them, named Johnny Chase, a son of Henry T. Chase, the well-known lawyer, lost balance and fell off. The water at that point was some 5 feet deep, but, when the boy came up, his companion, not knowing the depth, cried, "Is it over your head there!" Johnny could not reply but went down again immediately, and did not afterwards rise. His friend, whose name was Ralph King, got the raft ashore the best way he could, and ran screaming to tell Mrs. Chase and gct help. Several boats set out at once to the rescue, but the body was not recovered for some time. Attempts were at once made to revive the unfortunate one, but too late. His father was telegraphed the startling news. The emotions of the parents upon this sudden fate can be better imagined than described. This is the fourth death by drowning in or near the breakwater. death by drowning in or near the breakwater.

SCAVENGER WORK. A NEW SCHEME FOR THE CONSUMPTION OF GARBAGE.

The question of garbage is forcing itself under the public nose, and therefore into the pub-lic consideration, in a most offensive way nowahas a fermenting barrel of refuse would much rather write a letter to THE TRIBUNE about it than carry it away. That is what brings the matter so prominently under the notice of the But there is a further trouble resulting from

But there is a further trouble resulting from the fact that people do not understand the con-ditions of the scavenger service, as now con-tracted for. To remedy this lack of knowledge, a reporter yesterday obtained the following de-scription of the kinds of service to which each section of the city is entitled:

NORTH DIVISION.

Dally Service—South of Division street, from the diver to the lake.

This Weekly Service—South of Webster avenue to Division street, and east of Halsted street to Lincoln Park and the lake. In the last named district the service shall be semi-weekly from October to March, inclusive, but tri-weekly during the rest of the year.

The year.

\*\*WEST DIVISION.\*\*

\*\*Daily Service—In the district bounded as follows: West Division street, from the river to Ashland avenue; Ashland avenue south to Lake street; Lake street west to Leavitt street; Leavitt street south to Adams street; Adams street east to Ashland avenue; Ashland avenue south to Van Buren street; Van Buren street east to Centre avenue; Centre avenue south, to Tweifth street; Tweifth street east to Halsted street; Halsted street south to the river.

street east to Halsted street; Halsted street south to the river.

Tri-Weekly Service—South of Erie street to Lake street, between Ashland avenue and Western avenue; south of Lake street to Harrison street, between Leavitt street and Western avenue; east of Leavitt street to Ashland avenue, between Adams and Harrison street; south of Van Buren street to Sixteenth street, between Ashland and Centre avenues; south of West Twelfth street to West Twenty-second street, between Centre avenue and Halsted street. This subject to the same change to semi-weekly service as specified in the North Division.

Division.

Bouth Division.

Daily Service—In the district bounded as follows: Halsted street from the South Branch to Archer avenue; northeast on Archer avenue to Twenty-second street; east on Twenty-second street to Clark street; outh on Clark street to Twenty-ninth street; east on Twenty-ninth street to the lake.

street to Clark street; south on Clark street to the lake.

Tri-Westly Service—In the district bounded as follows: Archer avenue from Halsted street to the Rolling-Mills bridge; all streets south of Cologne street to Archer avenue, and west of Main street to Deering street; east of Halsted street to Clark street, north of Twenty-sixth street to Archer avenue and Twenty-second street; south of Twenty-sixth street to Twenty-ninth street, between Wentworth avenue and Clark street; east of Wentworth avenue to the lake, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth streets. This is subject to change to semi-weekly service, as provided for the other two divisions.

propriation at his disposal. In reply the Com-missioner said that the money set apart for the purpose would all be used up before Oct. 1, and after that it looked as if there

and after that it looked as if there would be no scavenger-work done at all—at least not unless some new arrangement were made. He added that he was very busy just at present in trying to regulate the Bridgeport matter, and could not put so much time on the garbage question as he could wish; but he hoped in a few months to be able to properly regulate matters in that department. The reporter pointed out to the Commissioner that there were several sections of the city not in any way provided with facilities for removing garbage and ashes, and asked what course he would recommend to residents in such districts. Dr. McVickar said he hardly knew what they could do in all cases; some gave their garbage away, others burned it, still others buried it, while a large number manufactured it into pork by means of a pig.

This last suggestion seems to solve the prob-lem, or at least to open up a field for the dispo-sition of much of the swill trouble. It would

sition of much of the swill trouble. It would be impertinent to enter into any laudation of the pig or discussion of his capacity for scraps, but it may safely be said, in a general way, that he is a vast chasm into which may be emptied at short intervals all the refuse food of a large family,—in fact, the pig seems to afford a clew to the solution of the scavenger question.

Certain difficulties will, of course, arise when a man proposes to himself to organize a system of scavenger work for himself with the pig as chief of staff. Not the least among these will be to find a place for the office of the pig, and this will be most hardly gotten over by those ambitious gentlemen who have fine houses which cover their whole lot. Again, the pig will not be kept full (and consequently silent) unless by much exertion in carrying food to him. Another fault to be found with the pig is that he will not eat ashes, and rying food to him. Another fault to be found with the pig is that he will not eat ashes, and they are perhaps the most troublesome of the housekeeper's refuse. All things considered, however, it is safe to recommend to the householder where scavengers are not, to keep a pig for his kitchen garbage and throw his ashes over into his neighbor's yard.

BILL "300."

ABGUMENT FOR A REHEARING. Corporation Counsel Anthony has prepared why the recent decision on Bill 300 should be re considered by the high and mighty tribunal. The following is an abstract containing the points of Mr. Anthony's argument:

points of Mr. Anthony's argument:

The General Assembly can pass any law not prohibited by its own Constitution and that of the United States. It is not the mode of exercising the power but the right that is denied by the Constitution. Nothing but a clear violation of the Constitution. Nothing but a clear violation of the Constitution will justify the Judicial Department in pronouncing an act of the Legislative Department unconstitutional and void. Municipal Corporations which exist only for public purposes, are subject, at all times, to the control of the Legislature creating them. The acts of the General Assembly are not necessarily absolute, but may be so framed as to depend upon some future event or contingency for taking effect. In construing State Constitutions, it must be assumed that the Legislature may exercise all legislative powers not actnally prohibited by the Constitution. Our Constitution says that the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws "incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village."

In the July term, 1875, the Supreme Court decided that Byl 300 was a general law, and at the present term have decided that it is a special or local law.

Mr. Anthony then proceeded to show that in the

cided that Bill 300 was a general law, and at the present term have decided that it is a special or local law.

Mr. Anthony then proceeded to show that in the latter case the Court laid down the principle that the words "local or special law" is used in contradistinction to the word "general," and that the General Assembly is prohibited from passing special laws. This is admitted in the argument. But it is insisted that Bill 300 is not "special" or "local" law. Mr. Anthony holds that if the city tax is not a general law on its face by its very terms, then it is impossible to frame one. It refers to no location—tone city or village, either directly or indirectly. Its very opening sentence is: "That in all incorpolated cities in this State the City Council and personal property within the city," for the purposes named, and from beginning to end is as general as words can make it. The twenty-second Section, which the Court quotes, has nothing to do with this matter, and does not leave it optional with the City Council as to whether "the act shall apply to the city" or not. The law is absolute. It confers no option on the Council to adopt, only to abandon the mode pointed out therein for collecting taxes,—not to adopt the law or decade whether they will go under it or not. Chicago was working under a tax law made by the Legislature without its consent, and there is no logic in the Court's statement that it knows that "many cities have incorporated under the general law and have not elected to proceed under the City Tax act."

The City Tax act stands forth on the statute-book as a pefectly independent law, pussed subsequent to that of 1872, and no option about it. The question is as to the power of the Legislature to pass that law. If they had power, then it must follow that it applies to all cities. The Courts have anot a special local, or option about it. The question is as to the power of the Legislature to pass that law. If they had power, then it must follow and a special local, or option about it. The question

already decided that this very identical law was not a special, local, or option law, but was a general law, and was applicable to the City of Olney and every other city in the State.

It would seem that this case had been decided upon an entire mistake or misapprehension of the facts, from beginning to end. The logic of the Court is, that there is a general incorporation law for cities, which any city in the State can avail itself of by a voic of the people. Bill 300 is only obligatory to the extent the City Council may elect to proceed under its provisions in preference to those of the general law, and it is not a general but a special law; therefore, the City of Chicago having elected to proceed under its provisions in preference to those of the general law, the levy of the tax was unauthorized, and cannot be collected. If the premises of the Court are wrong, in this argument, then it all falls through. Now it is not true that Chicago was incorporated under the general law when the taxes in this case were levied, nor did the Council of Chicago ever elect to proceed under the provisions of Bill 300; and it is not true that there is a single provision in the City Tax act, either requiring a City Council to elect to do anything whatever in order to proceed under it, as the Court seems to think, or even permitting it to do so, and the only optional clause in it is to abandon it, or, rather to abandon the mode therein prescribed for levying and collecting, and to proceed under the General Revenue law.

If the city did not elect, and the city has not incorporated under the general law at all, the law cannot be a special or local law to us. The reasoning of the Court is inapplicable to Chicago. When these taxes were levied Chicago was acting under its old special charter, and all it did was to proceed to collect its taxes under the general law. But it is difficult to see why the whole law should be decided unconstitutional, simply because it has got an optional clause empowering all cities to abandon it.

The posit

THE EXPOSITION.

THE LOCAL ARTISTS INVITED TO CONTRIBUTE.

A meeting of Chicago artists was held last evening in the rooms of the Academy of Design to consider the subject of having an exhibition of Western art in the coming Exposition. About half of the thirty-six resident artists of the city were present.
Mr. W. M. R. French, a member of the Art

Committee of the Exposition, who was present, was invited to explain to the meeting the views of the Committee of which he was a member. He said that the Committee were not at all troubled about getting pictures for the Exposition, and had already arranged for a large proportion of those which would be hung. Of the six rooms in the art gallery the northwest had been set apart for the large picture of the battle of Lookout Mountain; the other five would hold about 550 pictures, and toward the filling of these the Committee had accepted the offer of about fifty pictures from J. Russell Jones' collection, the galleries of Mrs. Mitchell, of Milwankee, Mr. Nickerson, and Mr. Gorham, of Marshall, Mich. Mr. French further said that he had on his list some eighty names of picture-owners, a majority of whom he had seen, so that the Committee were well assured of the success of the gallery if it were filled with a loan collection. At the last meeting of the Committee Mr. French said they had authorized him to offer to the Chicago artists one gallery for their works, their wish being to suit the artists in whatever way they could. It was therefore for them to determine what they would do.

A general discussion was then had, and it finally dropped into an extremely informal talk by all present. At length Mr. Peck moved that the offer be accepted on the part of the Chicago artists; but, the sentiment of the meeting being evidently against such a measure, he withdrew it.

After another interlude of desultory discussion, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Robertson, was adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That a committee of five be appointed to confee with the artists and obtain their views as to the number of works of art which they will exhibit, and to confer with the Art Committee of the Exposition se to the expenses of transportation, hangae, insarance. etc. said committee of the Exposition se to the expenses of transportation, hangae, insarance. of the Committee of which he was a member. He said that the Committee were not at all

loberts were appointed as such committee, and

LOCAL LETTERS. THE POPULAR LOAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 26.—Seeing the poor success of the popular loan, I ask permission to suggest a plan which may help our city out of the First—Give to each creditor of the city a due bill, note, or certificate of indebtedness, numbered and payable as hereafter mentioned. Let these instruments bear interest at the rate of 7

back taxes. This will give those who need their money a chance to sell their claims if they choose, as they then have something tangible to raise money on.

Second—Notify all parties who owe taxes out raise money on.

Second—Notify all parties who owe taxes out of which the present overdue debt of the city is to be paid that the city will receive their notes bearing 10 per cent interest, drawn at such length of time as may be convenient to them, for such taxes due. These notes to be drawn in such a form as not to release the lien upon the property. This will give the city a certain amount of negotiable paper, upon which a loan could easily be raised, if found necessary, and it would ease the lot of the tax-payer, who find it very hard at present to raise money.

Third—The instruments of indebtedness mentioned in the first paragraph being numbered, let there be a drawing of numbers whenever the Treasurer has, say \$10,000 to \$20,000 on hand, to determine which of them shall be paid off. This plan works well in other cities and countries; why should it not here? Why should this city have any objections to give a man a deal will for whet it over the read are said one said the said of the

this city have any objections to give a man a due-bill for what it owes him, and pay said due-

due-bill for what it owes him, and pay said due-bill when it is ready?

Fourth—Let the utmost economy prevail in all departments,—the country has come back to ante-War times and prices, and anything over \$2,500 a year is a very large salary for one man at a time when you can hire men at \$1.50 per day to do hard work. Let the Council act promptly on all measures which tend to ease the burden of the tax-payers, and on all offers which are in the direction of cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life in the city. The property-owners have had a hard time of it in necessaries and comforts of life in the city. The property-owners have had a hard time of it in Chicago the last few years,—taxes increasing and rents and values diminishing and shrinking steadily, and it is high time that there should be some relief, and radical, thoroughgoing relief at that. Half-way measures are not in favor now. Let no man, or set of men, stand in the way, but let there be work, earnest work, in the right direction.

F. A. W.

SAUBAKING BOOTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 28.—I noticed the article in Tuesday's paper, and also one to-day, on church-ushers and their squeaky boots. Now let one of the ushers have his say.

You know every church has its chronic grumblers, also its good paying Christians, and last, but not least, its late-comers. We ushers are in duty bound to please all, we must have a mile and pleasant word for all the good people, we must keep all strangers out of the seat of the chronic grumbler, no matter how crowded the church is, and how in the world are we to the chronic grumbler, no matter how crowded the church is, and how in the world are we to please the late-comers unless we wear squeaking boots. I have been an usher long enough to distinguish between the different sorts of church-goors, and have prepared myself accordingly. You know, as a rule, the good, early-to-church, praying Christian is not the paying one, and we must pander a little to the wishes of those who support the church (it isn't the grumbler, either), for we ushers take up the collections, and know who pay. So in our Church we have what is called the compound, double, back-action squeak, and when we see Mr. and Mrs. Lofty or Mrs. Shoddy coming, we rush back to where we keep our patent-attachment, and slip them on to our boots, and sail down the aisle with Mrs. Latecomer in tow, with all the style and squeak possible. So you see we try to please all.

Seriously, now, since the thing has got started, I hope you will keep the ball rolling, until every church-going person will have enough respect for his pastor and his neighbor as to be in his place when the services commence. If there is anything I dislike, it is to be obliged to pilot some fop, with a pin-back dry-goods advertisement, up the aisle after the minister has commenced on the sermon. Yours, Usher.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 26.—Through your columns wish to call the attention of the people wh may visit Lincoln Park, and the particular at-tention of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, to a noisonous tyr vine that occupies a prominent position in the park, and may cause a great deal of misery. The vine is a large and thrifty one, transplanted into the park. It is located nearly directly east, towards the lake, from the boat ouse, and is on the rising ground near the lake-shore drive. I know, by bitter experience, that this is a very poisonous and dangerous vine. On the evening of July 6, with friends, I walked through the park, and went over to look at the lake and the driving. Some of our party took seats on a bench near the mentioned tree. I stood near the tree, and noticed the very thrifty vine fastened by its fibres to the bark of the tree. Supposing it to be a wood vine, I took hold with thumb and fingers to see how tight it clung to the tree. From the touch I gave that vine, I have been laid up over two weeks; and they were two weeks of the most perfect torture one can imagine. My eyes were swollen shut, and I feared my face would be left disfigured. The poison spread most rampant. With two doctors, I could get no relief. A friend, a druggist, prepared me some carbolic acid and sweet oil, and some lead-water (neither of which my doctors prescribed), which gave me rapid relief. To the public I would say, "Beware of that vine," and to the Park Commissioners, "You never should have put it there, and you should make it your business to have it removed, and, until you do remove it, have it fenced in, for the sake of humanity."

One Affilicate. lake-shore drive. I know, by bitter experience, ONE APPLICTED. NOT A TAX PIGHTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 26.—Please look over the official list of tax fighters again, of which you speak in an editorial this morning, and see if you do not do me injustice in classing me by you do not do me injustice in classing me by name as one of them. I have no knowledge of ever refusing to pay my individual taxes, and certainly have authorized no one to file any objection to those of 1875. These I expect to pay, whether money is worth 3 per cent per annum or 3 per cent per month.

I am sure you do not wish to do me any injustice, and if you find, on examination, that you have misrepresented me, I know you will say so. Yours truly,

W. F. COOLBAUGH.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. To-day the lightning-rod man commences to

cover the building with copper wire. By way of diversion, a few innocents were arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday. The County Board meets this afternoon, the special object being to pass on pay-rolls for county employes. The boys want their money

promptly. A sub-committee of the Hospital Committee was out again yesterday looking after furniture for the new Hospital. The variety they saw dazzled their eyes, and no purchases were made. The junketers start for Ashton, Lee County, to-morrow morning, to take a look at Farmer Harms' stone. The farmer has an interest in a vineyard somewhere, and the excursionists

anticipate a good season. The tax-fighters had charge of the County Court again yesterday. Quite a number of objections were disposed of, and in most of the cases were overruled. Messrs. Rountree, Anthony, and Adams, are working nobly, and victory is theirs.

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The Gorham, of Marshall, further said that he had ty names of picture-owners, he had seen, so that the lassured of the success of filled with a loan collection, eiting of the Committee ey had authorized him to artists one gallery for their eing to suit the artists in ould. It was therefore for that they would do.

The Board of Public Works, the Fullerton avenue conduit, and other alleged crooked concerns in connection with city affairs, were considered. If the inquisitors do not disband Saturday they will be disbanded.

COUNTY SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Public Service, to which was referred the matter of examining bids for furnishing the county supplies for the year, held a few minutes! seasion yesterday morning, and adjourned until the afternoon at 5 o'clock. In the afternoon they reassembled, but to do nothing. An examination of the samples left with the Board by the several bidders shows that the game of carrying off the more valuable has been repeated by some one. The Committee will make haste slowly in its work. Delay is supposed to be profitable to others than the public at large. The greater the delay, at least, the greater will be the profits of Periolat (McClevy & Co.), who is furnishing the supplies so of old, which is doubtless appreciated all around. The way he does it in the absence of any countract is, for instance, as follows: The

Hospital wants \$1,000 worth of goods and sends in a requisition to the Board. The requisition is approved and the Warden naturally goes to Periolat for his goods, not, however, because he furnishes them cheaper or better than any other honse, as the bills rendered show. With the other institutions the practice is similar,—they all go to Periolat,—the ruling passion being strong in death. The only astonishing feature in the practice is that Col. Cleary, to whom the people look for better things, and who is at the head of the Hospital Committee, should allow the purchases for the hospital to be made as they have been for two hospital to be made as they have been for two months past.

THE RODGERS-BAXTER

months past.

THE RODGERS-BAXTER
burglary case, which elicited so much strention a few weeks ago, promises to be revived. The case is familiar to the general reader. Rodgers, it will be remembered, was caught in the attempt to burglarize the store of Pardridge & Co., on State street, and found his way to jail. In his attempt to give ball, Baxter became associated upon the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence with the attempted burglary. Rodgers did finally obtain ball, and was released, but not before Baxter was jointly indicted with him. Baxter was tried and acquitted, but when Rodgers was wanted he turned up missing. Rodgers has been heard from since, however, and is believed to have been arrested in Milwaukee Tuesday, and was yesterday expected to arrive at the jail in this city, but did not for some mysterious reason. If he should "squeal" it is believed that there is trouble ahead for Baxter, and the delay in bringing him hither is thought to be in some other person's interest than his own. or 8 per cent, and let them be receivable for all

THE CITY-HALL. Water-rents yesterday were \$2,574. The Popular Loan was increased by \$1,800 esterday.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division will meet Saturday at 4 p. m. in the City Clerk's office.

R. S. Prindiville, a son of the Commissioner, esigned his position as assistant to the Board's bookkeeper yesterday. Other business will occupy his attention. It should not be inferred that the Mayor's

Police are to be removed for any misconduct or incapability. The Mayor explained to them that he desired to economize in nis own de-partment, and would be obliged to do without The saloon-license business seems to be the

most pecuniarily lucrative to the city just now, and, while the other departments have been taking in but little money, the License Department has turned in severalt housands daily for some time. Yesterday's receipts were \$5,500. Yesterday morning, City-Attorney Tuthill brought suit in the Criminal Court against the bondsmen of the late City-Treasurer, Dan O'Hara, to recover damages for the defict in Dan's account of \$62,000, which Daniel really has, but cannot get because John V. Clarke, the obstinate President of the Hibernian Bank, refuses to give it up. The bill claims \$1,500,000, which is the full amount of the bond, as is usual in such suits.

in such suits.

Dr. McVickar, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Health, has reorganized his staff with the following men on the pay-roll: Moses Hooke, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. Merrill, Secretary; Leourd and Lamb, Meat Inspectors; Hansen, Roark, Crowley, Eliber, Grant, Wilson, Tilden, and Merki, Sanitary Policemen. The Commissioner referred his appointments to the Mayor for his approval. The police were sworn in yesterday morning by Superintendent Hickey. So the new Health Department is in working order, and twenty-three men have been removed from the city pay-rolls.

CRIMINAL.

William McCracken and N. Cameron went on a spree Tuesday, and took a horse and buggy by mistake from Peter Kerrigan, of No. 1619 Halted street. Their case was yesterday continued in \$500 bail.

Two young thieves named John Maloney and Michael Berry were yesterday held to the Crim-inal Court in \$600 ball for burglarizing a shoestore at No. 160 Larrabee street of about \$60 worth of goods. James W. Corney was yesterday sent to the

Criminal Court under \$500 ball for carting away some goods which A. L. Race, of No. 47 LaSalle street, had seized from a tenant named Mrs. Mathews in lieu of back rent. Sneak thieves in the West Division yesterday

succeeded in pilfering a clothes-wringer from the residence of R. W. Melville, No. 216 West Randolph street, and a quantity of clothing and jewelry from J. T. Shafer, of No. 154 South

William H. Parker is the name of a young thief who was yesterday held by Justice Scully in \$1,000 bail in the Criminal Court. Parker was captured Tuesday afternoon by Sergt. O'Donnell just after having plundered a Haisted street hardware store of about \$60 worth

George W. Cooley, of No. 46 Sherman street, yesterday allowed himself to be taken in \$25 worth in a snide auction-shop at No. 243 Madison street, for which he received a snide watch and chain, and a set of jewelry. He promptly procured the pulling of the place, and the keeper, William Bennett, and three immates, named W. Sawyer, Charles Stone, and William Murray, were bagged and lodged in the Armory.

were bagged and lodged in the Armory.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday visited the Village of Niles Centre, with the intention of holding another inquest upon the remains of Mrs. John Huebner, for whose death Huebner is soon to account to the Grand jJury. The corpse was found to be so badily decayed, however, that the Coroner relinquished the attempt, and will allow the case to go to trial upon the evidence taken at the inquest held by Justice Harrer.

Early yesterday morning a partially access.

Early yesterday morning a partially successful attempt was made to burglarize the hardware store of Kellogg & Johnson, No. 111 Madison street. This is the fourth time that the place has been burglarized within the past six months, but the job of last night resulted in greater loss than the other burglaries added together. About \$500 worth of choice knives and pistols was carried away, and the cash-drawer ransacked. Entrance was effected by breaking a panel door.

a panel door.

Officers Pat Maloney and Ryan, of the West Madison Street Station, early yesterday morning reported to Sergeant Blettner that a carload of suspicious-looking goods were dumped at the saloon of a man named Nixon at No. 46 Desplaines street. The place has for some time been suspected as a storehouse for stolen goods, and, in consequence, a prompt descent was made upon the place. Five barrels of whisky and ten kegs of white lead were found secreted, and the proprietor's son William was arrested on suspicion. The goods bear the shipping-marks of the Union Star Line, and it is believed were stolen from some railroad line outside the city limits.

Abe Wilkins, a Clark street paymbroker, who

some railroad line outside the city limits.

Abe Wilkins, a Clark street pawnbroker, who is almost modeled upon Dickens' Daniel Quilp, was up before Justice Summerfield on a charge of disorderly conduct vesterday afternoon at the instance of his daughter Rachel, who charges him with beating her with a chair, and habitually abusing the family. The girl exhibited several bruises upon her body, and also a deep and painful cut upon the right hand. Wilkins bears a very hard reputation as a wife-beater; what is much worse, is accused of frequently driving his wife out of doors and of taking up his bed and board with his daughter. The story of his wife corroborates these reports, and an unsuccessful attempt was yesterday made to chict from the girl a full statement of all her wrongs. The case was continued until the 28th inst., in \$2,000 bail, by which time the police hope to solve the true state of affairs. If all that is alleged against Wilkins proves true, this community will likely prove too warm for his comfort.

with a hatchet in her hand just because the sun-burned lady had dared to enter her apartments. The case came up before Justice Meech yester-day afternoon, and the charges were dismissed, though the Justice thought that they should all be fined for being so disorderly and pugnacious. ause the sun

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK TAXATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hyde Park. July 25.—In your issue of yesterday I noticed an article entitled "Hyde Park Taxation," which deserves some attention. Presumably, the author was not properly in-formed as to the state of affairs existing, and did not intend to do those now endeavoring to conduct the affairs of the municipality in a con-servative and economical manner any injustice. For this reason I desire to correct some of the statements made, and some of the conclusions which are drawn from the statements.

which are drawn from the statements.

In the first place, the author of the article does not seem to know the difference between an appropriation bill, or tax-levy, and a schedule of salaries and expenses. In the latter part of the article referred to, he plainly intimates that the salary of the Village Accountant is \$2,000, Clerk \$2,000, Village Attorney \$3,000, etc. In order to correct those statements, and to show that the present Board of Trustees are doing all they can toward putting the affairs of the village upon a basis of rigid economy, I append a schedule of the salaries paid during the fiscal year of 1875, and those now paid for the same service:

The author asks, "What enormous litigation

trenchment.

The author asks, "What enormous litigation and complicated law-suits can Hyde Park have that it needs to pay \$3,000 s year for a Village Attorney!" He also remarks that "the law business would probably not occupy one-sixth of a second-rate lawyer's time, and \$500 would be ample compensation." This question and statement show clearly that he knows nothing about it. The duties of Village Attorney are very important indeed, and are sufficient to occupy the time and call out the best effort of as good legal talent as we can command. There are frequently from eighty to 100 condemnations, special assessments, and tax suits on hand, to say nothing of ordinances, orders, and countiess legal papers to be drawn. During the fiscal year 1874 the Board of Trustees endeavored to economize by hiring an attorney as they useded one, and it cost them a little over \$4,500.

Again it is asked, "What terrors are abroad, that \$19,000 a year must be paid for police duty?" In direct reply to this question I answer, that the "terror abroad," is the immediate proximity of a city of \$50,000 inhabitants, which daily pours over the border, thousands of her citizens, who seek pleasure and recreation; and who swarm over the beautiful parks, roam through our woodlands, and "picnic" in our groves. Along with these come the idlers, the thieves, the pickpockets, roughs, and burglars, that infest the city, and an outraged community would cry out in just indignation, if the officers of Hyde Park did not afford our citizens such protection as is required.

Evidently the writer of the article has a very

munity would cry out in just indignation, if the officers of Hyde Park did not afford our citizens such protection as is required.

Evidently the writer of the article has a very imperfect idea of the magnitude of the interests in, or the extent of the municipality of, Hyde Park. It would probably astonish him to be informed that in extent it is about the size of the entire City of Chicago, and contains within its borders no less than twelve distinct villages; that it has a fine system of water-works and 60 miles of cast-iron water-pipe; that it has the finest parks in the West, if not in the country, embracing an area of 1,000 acres,—to say nothing of its beautiful boulevards. We have the Michigan Southern car-works and shops on the west of us, the Baltimore & Ohio shops on the cast. We have immense iron works in the south, and large woolen and lumber interests at the harbor. In the centre we have the splendid works of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, and numerous other important interests all over our territory. Our railroad interests are very heavy, and the commerce on the Calumet is now of great importance, and constantly increasing. Already we have four awing bridges, besides the four belonging to our railroads. This immense district and these varied and widely-scattered interests, we are trying to protect with thirteen patrolmen. Is this "taxand widely-scattered interests, we are trying to protect with thirteen patrolmen. Is this "tax-eating of an outrageous character"? Is this plundering? It should be borne in mind that not more

eating of an outrageous character"? Is this plundering?

It should be borne in mind that not more than 75 per cent of any appropriation is ultimately collected, and therefore the levy is made for a larger amount than it is expected will be used. This accounts for the difference between the appropriation of \$2,000, for a given salary, and \$1,500, the amount paid. After \$224,000 levied, not over \$160,000 will be realized. After paying interest and dehiciencies, this would leave about \$75,000 for current expenses, every dollar of which could be profitably expended upon our 300 miles of streets, leaving alone our needs for drainage, lighting, patroling, etc.

More than \$100,000, or about one-half of the entire levy of the present year, is for the payment of interest on the funded debt, and to provide for deficiencies of former insufficient levies, and for a sinking-fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt, according to our agreement, and in compliance wifh the law. The debt was incurred in building our waterworks. We propose to pay our debts, certificates and all. I should not have trespassed so much upon your space and patience were it not that such wild and pernicious statements go abroad, and find credence among people who have no means of demonstrating their falsity, and are by reason thereof prejudiced abainst a locality which is, in fact, the most desirable, both as is fine residence property and for manufacturing purposes, of any in the West. As a matter of fact, the present Board of Trustees, one and all, are doing their best to conduct the affairs of the municipality on the principles of strict economy and business prudence, and should be encouraged, and not belied, while they are so doing. Fermit me here to ask: Is it not the duty, as well as the high privilege.of the public press to be exceedingly careful as to what statements they make in regard to public matters,—and not like a "bull in a china-shop" trample down everything, good or bad, merely for the sake of creating a sensation! Very respect

DESPLAINES. The Trustees of the Desplaines Camp-Meeting Association met on the ground at Desplaines, Tuesday, for the purpose of consultation, and to make the preliminary arrangements in reference to the annual camp-meeting which is appointed for the 23d of August. The following members were present: Geo. F. Foster, William Wheeler, Charles Bubsy, and E. H. Castle, and

STOREY ON TILDEN.

The Old Man's Opinion of Sammy Previous to His Nomination.

Eight Days Before St. Louis, He Said: "It Is Useless to Talk of Defeating Hayes with Tilden."

"Tilden and Hendricks." Shrieked Storer. "Would Be a Trade-Hark of Political Dishonesty."

The Combination "Would Not Get an Electoral Vote North of the Ohio River."

From the Chicago Times, June 19.

The nomination of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis vould inevitably give the State of Indiana to the hayes party in October. To the ragmoney lunatics of Indiana Bourbonism, the devil would be preferable to Sam Tilden The capture of Indiana for Hayes in Octo

ber would be followed by the capture of New York in November. Another thing which would contribute immensely to these consequences of Tilden's nomination is the unfortunate record of Tilden as Chairman of the Platform Committee in the Chicago Com 1864, which nominated George B. McClellan. That Presidental campaign, whose outcome was the burial of a whole host of Bourbon politithe burial of a whole host of Bourbon politicians beneath a mountain of popular odium, was contested upon the noted "peace platform," which declared "the experiment of war" a failure and demanded an immediate costion of hostilities, "with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States." That most offensive platform, which aroused the North to practicable moment peace may be resolved on the basis of the Federal States." That most offensive platform, which aroused the North to the fury of indignation against its authors, was conceived and brought forth by a Committee of which Samuel J. Tilden was the Chairman, and among whose members Mr. Tilden himself declared there was "no dissent." The nomination of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis could hardly fail to be the signal for a reopening of the "bloody-shirt" contest with all the advantages on the side of Mr. Tilden's opponent, who was engaged as a soldier in the War which Tilden's Committee declared to be a failure, at the time when that idiotic declaration was put forth.

It is useless to talk of defeating Hayes with Tuden. The chances are so enormously against it that nothing but a blind fatuity of the stupidest partylism would venture upon so wild an experiment.

MORE OF THE SAME KIND.

that nothing but a blind faintly of the steplater partyism would venture upon so wild an experiment.

MORE OF THE SAME KIND.

From the Calcago, Times, June 20.

The press organs of the Bourbon party machine recognize in the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler a serious disarrangement of the programme they had mapped out for the Presidential contest. Having a two-thirds majority in Congress, the managers of the Confederate-Bourbon alliance have consumed one of the largest sessions of Congress in trying, to the almost total neglect of the public interest, to accumulate a supply of "party capital" which should enable them to get possession of the Government. They set out upon the old plan of combining Southern prejudices and fanaticism. How to eliminate from the contest every honest political opinion and sincere public purpose, was the problem to which they directed all their endeavors. To thrust aside the transcendent finance question, and every other momentous political question of the time, and to make up a Presidential combat of embittered animosities, upon a mere outery against administrative corruption, without proposing any measure or policy conducting to a better condition of things,—such was the programme of the Bourbonic managers. The defeat at Cincinnati of every man who represented the Administration party machine in any positive way, and the nomination of a merely negative man, against whom the sine of the Grant Administration cannot be charged even inferentially, disarranged this Bourbon-Confederate programme, and forces the managers to a confession of failure in advance, or to take a new departure. The battle which could have been made with a fair hope of success against Blaine, or Conking, or Morton, can not be made against Hayes. To defeat Hayes, the plan of the campaign must be remodeled, and the times of operation rearranged. Instead of a negative force of manifest badness, the terms of combat must be reversed. The negative Hayes, whose force of manifest badness, the terms of combat must be reversed. The negative Hayes, whose candidacy means nothing whatever of a positive character, either of good or of bad, can only be defeated by a candidate of the opposite character—one whose candidacy will mean a positive purpose of political good.

"Hendricks is the man!" cry the Bourbon organs of the bottomiess shimplaster swindle.

"Hayes' chances for election are but meagre, if the Convention at St. Louis acts wisely, and nominates Hendricks." So says a Hendricks organ.

organ.

If the Convention at St. Louis should nominate Tom Hendricks, the election of Hayes by a larger majority than Grant got in 1872 would be assured. Hayes will receive, against any candidate that can be presented at St. Louis, the full strength of the Administration party. Against Hendricks he would get, in addition to the Administration party, the whole vote of the Liberal reformers and political fre-thinkers of every sort, who undoubtedly comprise the balance of power. These independent thinkers, whom the machine politician sneeringly style doctrinafres, have no particular liking for Hayes. They would greatly prefer to vote for a positive man of something more than average breadth and depth of character, whose candidacy would mean not merely a negative of political rottenness, but would offer a positive antidote to political rottenness. The candidacy of Hendricks would not mean anything but a notorious political fence-rider, who has never been known to betray the possession of an honest political conviction. There is not in America another equally conspicuous character who is regarded by all independent political thinkers with feelings of more thorough contempt. Like Horatic Seymour, the Indianapolis demagogue is a political fishmonger, to whom all ways are alike that bring trade to his shop. His nomination at St. Louis would be a guarantee of the result in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Pacific States for Hayes. It would assure the election of Hayes by an uncommonly large majority.

Other engineers of the Confederate-Bourbon party machine think that "Tilden and Hendricks is the ticket which can and which will be that a development of the success of the Hayes party exes is Indiana. "The financial question goes to the rear," says one organist who proposes to be at Hayes and Wheeler." Hendricks alone might can be successed to the success of the Hayes party exes is Indiana. "The financial question goes to the rear," says one organist who proposes to be at Hayes and Wheeler with a Ornitorhynchus of disorderity conduct yesternay afternoon at the instance of his daughter Rachel, when the the instance of his daughter Rachel, and the instance of his daughter Rachel, when the region is the control of the strong of the region of the regi

their property should not be forfeited." I beg their property should not be forfeited." I beg
to state that any such claim on the part
of the first or any other "batch"
is without foundation in fact. All the
property under seisure, belonging to or
claimed by the first batch, was to be forfeited
to the United States without question, and sold
like any other condemned property, at public
vendue to the highest bidder.

Please publish this for the benefit of all concerned. Very respectfully, etc.,

A. C. MATTHEWA

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., July 24.—In connection with the maps already drawn by J. E. Sherman draughtsman of the State Land Office, showing the educational growth and facilities of Michigan, and which are on exhibition at Philadelphia, Mr. Sherman is now engaged in preparing two skeleton maps to show the growth of Michigan for the past forty years; and these latter will also be placed on exhibition at the Centennial. These maps will show at a glane the position of the Territory in 1838. The only counties organized at that time, beside the two southern tiers, were Allegan and Kent, in the western portion of the State, and Livingston, Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, and Sagnaw, in the eastern; while Mackinac and Chippews were the only ones organized in the Upper Peninsula. The population in 1838 was 150,000; in 1876, 1,416,000.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26.-Messra. Ja Cooke & Co. were this morning discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court, no objection has ing been made to the petition fled some the

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 26.—Chandler Jr., lumberman, has falled, with list \$15,000. The greater portion of his assets is secured by mortgage to D. L. Libber, leaving about \$8,000 indebtedness above assets, for which a brother, Robert McCurdy, is largely asponsible on indorsement.

EXPOSITION ITEMS PRILADELPRIA, Pa., July 26.—The weather continues cool and pleasant, and the attend-ance at the Exposition is steadily increasing.

ance at the Exposition is steadily increasing.

The cash receipts yesterday were \$10,62.

The total cash receipts since the opening are \$308,000. The total number of visitors is 2,85,000. The arrivals from Illinois and other Western States are more numerous than during the hot spell, but no great rush is expected before about the 1st of September. MRS. GRUNDY SAYS

that Sozodont eclipses all other preparations for the teeth and gums. And what Mrs. G. says is re-iterated most emphatically by nineby-nine cus-hundredths of the beauty and fashion of the land.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mar DEATHS.

TOMPKINS—At his late residence, Tuesday, July 25, at 8:10 p. m., Jeremiah Tompkins, in the 71st year of his age.

He was the father of Mrs. J. N. Beecher, of the city, and Mrs. Henry Goodridge, of Denver, Col. Funeral at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday from Centenary M. E. Church.

LYNAM—Wednesday, July 28, Genevieve Lynam, youngest daughter of Mathew and Cells Lynam, youngest daughter of Mathew and Cells Lynam, gaed 5 years 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 121 North Green-st., Friday, July 28, at 15 o'clock by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends et the family are invited to attend.

COLT—At his residence in Lockper, Ill., Ash.

COLT—At his residence in Lockper, Ill., Ash-ley W. Colt, aged 64 years. Decessed was father of Mrs. James C. Ropes

THURBER—The funeral of Mrs. Euretts H. Thurber will take place at her residence, ISI Archer-av., this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock by cars to Oakwood. HART—In New York, on Saturday, July 22, arthur N., infant son of George W. and Irene N.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. There will be a meeting of the Republican votes of Hyde Park, at the Hyde Park House, at So'cleck this evening. The Committee on Constitution and Rules for the Central Club will make its report. The Hon. James P. Root will address the meeting. GEO. M. BOGUE, President Hyde Park Central Republican Club.

BECOND WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club, Friday evening, in the Beansti Medical College, 513 State street, at 8 o'clock. As this is the commencement of the Presidential campaign, it is important that every Republican of the ward be present.

MEDICAL.

SMITH'S A quick cure for CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. To prove its virtues a trial is given FREE at Office, 191 and 193 Clark-st., Chicago. WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.

PROFESSIONAL. PILES without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance we will contract to pay all traveling and other expenses if we fail to effect a radical care. No charge for consultation or examination. DES. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE THURSDAY MORNING, July 27, at 9:30 o'clock at their Salesooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS Clothing, Cassimeres, Purnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. GREAT AUCTION SALE. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 27, 28, and 29, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. each day. The stock consists of Unredeemed Pledges of every variety, too numerous to mention, to be sold without reserve by order of D. C. Geary, Pawnbroker. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE. Bangs Bros.' Bankrupt Stock. STORE PIXTURES, SAPE, ETC., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK

AT 278 & 280 STATE-ST. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE SATURDAY MORNING. July 29, at 9:30, a Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., FURNITURE, Pianos, Carpets, Household Goods, &c.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. FURNITURE, CARPETS,

And General Honsehold Goods. Friday Morning, July 28, at 9:30 o'clock Our usual immense display New and Second-hand
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
A FULL LINE OF CARPETS.

Under Chattel Mortgage, the entire Furniture
and Carpets Two Dwelling Houses, all good Furniture in good order, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
Bargains in New Furniture at private sale during
the week.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
S4 and 86 Randolph-st.

STATIONER'S STOCK At our Friday's Sale, at 10 o'clock, an involva aper Weights, Inkstands, Steel Pens, Pen Racks, c., etc. ELISON. POMEROY & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-ev., N. W. cor. Madiso 500 Lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Austice hursday Morning, July 27, at 9% o'cleck. JAS. P. MCIAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.

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The Presidential Car

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Prudence admonishes

ntry in peace shou saved it in war."
Nothing will do n their danger, and avert head and Confederate a ment of the nation, than CHICAGO TRIBUNE am All the best speeches ators will be published. All the important di All useful political in the people.

The Opposition party
fensive, and the campain

CAMPAIG From now until the la after the Presidential e Weekly Campaign Tril Tri-Weekly Tribune --Back numbers of the TRIBUNE, the greater

THE TRIB

Largest lines fin

est prices

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2:26 CLASS—With Lewinski, Jack Drap Edgington entered. 2:20 CLASS—With May Queen, and Bar And the TWO-MI Jig, Bill Bruce. Waionaire, and Nettie B. Pools at 11 a. m. this and third horse in every FOR

Valuable Marble The Ontario Mining Compublic auction, at the Courterborough, at 2 o'clock in day, the 4th day of October 1ight in the following lands Lots Nos. 13 and 14, and No. 15 (13, 14, and southwenth concession of the T County of Peterborough, at the control of the T County of Peterborough, at the control of the T County of Peterborough, at the control of the T County of Peterborough, at the county of Peterborough, at the county of Peterborough, at the county of the county of the county of the county of Peterborough, at the county of the

15 Per Cer n all Garments of ing July a ELY ARTISTIO

MONEY On Chicago Real Estate, surrent rates.

To loan on Warehouse Hece lons, on City Certificates an Mortgages. LAZA Ran

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CLIFFORI corner Fortieth-st. and phia. Newly furnished; d class fare. Cars pass do minute. Rooms \$1 to \$2;

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ARTISTIC

Wabash-av., FINAN

7 PER Money to loan at 7 per first-class real estate secur \$15,000 at 7½ per cent; \$ sent; smaller sums at 8 and SCUDDER & MASON

LOANS ON RI Funds in hand for 3-yes on improved city property fuctive farms. In sums PALDWIN. 7 Hawley Building, cor. D

Why pay \$20 and \$30 vill set of teeth at DR. The finest and most fashio Corner Clark and Randolp

GENERAL